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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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RICHEST IN CREAM
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No. 54,501.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
8-29 P.M.				
29th Aug	MARMORA	10509		
5th Sept	ARCADIA	6603	MACEDONIA	10512
12th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
19th "	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
26th "	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
10th "	ARABIA	7903		
17th "	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transtip to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9021		
T. 13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th "	ARABIA	7903		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
T. 10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
T 8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

T.=Through Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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BERTHS	Carefully selected.
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SALAZIE	4,147	Allard	3rd Sept. 1908
DJEMBA	5,686	Royer	1st Oct. "
SYDNEY	4,119	Henric	29th Oct. "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnan	26th Nov. "
NERA	5,138	Schmitz	24th Dec "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	21st Jan. 1909

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains	To Sail on or about
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnan	11th Sept. 1908
NERA	5538	Schmitz	9th Oct. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	6th Nov. "

For further Particulars apply to—

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FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	Maganzini	15th Sept 1908.
R. RUBATTINO	4,540	L. Mancini	15th Oct. 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Nov. 1908

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 386	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

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BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Beletto	17th Sept 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Oct 1908.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Beletto	17th Nov. 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

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No. 89, HORNBY ROAD

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (direct).

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 3rd Sept.	9 a.m.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 28th Aug.	6 a.m.*

* On arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY 31st Aug. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd Sept., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MAZAGON," 4,997 tons, sailing on or about the 5th Sept.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Manritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
28th August, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
PERSIA	5,835	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,566	P. Badessich	1st October 1908
KORNUBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4982	M. Dabcovich	16th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,566	P. Badessich	1st Dec. 1908

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

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Passengers to VENICE transhin at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5990	A. de Petris	24th Sept. 1908.

For further Particular regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
GOUVERNEUR	2400	Burmeister	31st Aug.
* KAISER	2800	Pohlenz	11th Sept.
† PRAESIDENT	3400	Mahlmeyer	21st "
* REICHSTAG	2100	Jacobsen	2nd Oct.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 24TH AUGUST, 1908.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single.	Return.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single.	Return.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single.	Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	"	40	"	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Karachi	...	Sept. 3	.....	Sept. 26
A. Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 10	.....	Oct. 28
C. City of Glasgow	...	Oct. 18	.....	Nov. 5
C. City of Manchester	...	Oct. 26	.....	Nov. 15
C. City of London	...	Nov. 7	.....	Nov. 28
B. Merton Hall	...	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	.....
A. City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	.....	Dec. 18
				1909
A. City of Sparta	...	Dec. 14	.....	Jan. 2
		1909		
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 10	.....	Jan. 13

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 8—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation:

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar,	Kandy.	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,468 244 55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

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F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

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LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
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BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
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FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW,	PENANG,	YLOILO,

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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A THOROUGHLY SOUND BINOCULAR OF LONDON MAKE. MAGNIFICATION 9x.
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Rs. 26.

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(ESTABLISHED 1797).

Premium income £ 11,00,000 Losses paid £ 21,00,000.
Total Fire Capital and Reserve Funds. £ 23,32,000.
Prompt and liberal settlement of claims.

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BRANCH MANAGERS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
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Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

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Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

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The OLIVER Typewriter

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THERE can be no doubt about it.

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GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

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DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

DR. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

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OFFICIAL RESULTS IN BRIEF:
119 daily non-stop runs were made on
DUNLOPS.
57 daily non-stop runs were divided between 4 other Makes of Tyres.
9 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on
DUNLOPS.
4 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on other Makes of Tyres
HILL CLIMBS.
30 first places in all seven classes on
DUNLOPS.
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MANUFACTURED IN OUR OWN FACTORY,
ROUELL ROAD, LONDON.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS CAN OBTAIN SMALL SAMPLE LOTS AT FOLLOWING RATES.

	Rs.	A.	
MIXED PICKLES	5	8	per doz.
PICALILLI	5	4	Do.
ONIONS	6	4	Do.
CAULIFLOWER	5	8	Do.
CHOW CHOW	5	8	Do.
WALNUTS	6	4	Do.

PACKED IN SQUARE GLASS JARS, with patent lever lid.
PACKING FREE. FREE ON RAILS BOMBAY.
Cash with Order or V. P. (V. P. Comm. Extra).
WHOLESALE SUPPLIES.
23-33, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

"THE FLAG."

THE UNION JACK CLUB BOOK.

On July 1st, 1907, his Majesty the King opened the Union Jack Club in London, thus setting the seal of his approval upon one of the most timely movements for the advantage of sailors and soldiers which has ever been inaugurated. The object of the Union Jack Club is to provide in the heart of London, a Club where the thousands of his Majesty's bluejackets and soldiers can obtain food and lodging, under suitable conditions, at a moderate price. The best justification for this work is its enormous success. The Club has been opened not quite a year. During the first nine months of its existence it furnished sleeping accommodation for 16,575 sailors, 2,201 soldiers, and 3,290 Royal Marines, whilst a very much larger number used the building as an ordinary club. The Club possesses 204 bedrooms, a well-stocked library, a reading and writing room, and all the appurtenances which go to the equipment of an institution of this character. It is purely undenominational; it is practically self-supporting, and its affairs are conducted by a General Committee on which there are representative soldiers and sailors elected by their comrades. The more intricate business matters of the Club are in the hands of the Union Jack Club Association, which is an incorporated body.

But the Club has suffered from the defects of its qualities. Almost as soon as it became known, it was found that the original establishment, large as it was, was inadequate to the needs of the sister services. Every week-end there arrive at the Club office many a soilor or soldier member who finds to his chagrin that he is one of probably a couple of hundred or more who cannot be accommodated, because every one of the 204 rooms is occupied. It has, therefore, been determined to endeavour to remedy these shortcomings by substantially enlarging the building. It is hoped to add to the accommodation a further hundred and fifty bedrooms, and also to enable the management to permit members to continue their association with the Club after they leave the active list. If this accommodation can be secured the first Union Jack Club will stand as perfect a club as can be desired, a complete and noble memorial to the sailors and soldiers who have given their lives to the Empire. It is also hoped to establish in every big naval station or garrison town a Union Jack Club conducted on the same principles as the first Club, and affiliated with it, but controlled by local and representative committees. The promoters will feel that they have reached the goal of their ambitions when it is possible for every sailor and soldier arriving at a naval or military station of importance to proceed to his own Club. These Union Jack Clubs throughout the Empire, Sir Edward Ward well said, will be a sign that the Empire has reconized, and does ecognise, the service of its warrior sons.

So much for the Club. What part in its history is played by the "The Flag," the book of the Union Jack Club? Well, first and last, this is an endeavour to raise some of the money necessary to build those hundred and fifty rooms and to make the Club in every sense worthy for the twin services. It is a book on the lines of the "Annuals," which are immensely popular in England. But it is a book produced under entirely novel conditions. All contributions have been presented by the authors and artists. These include some of the men most eminent in art and literature to-day. Then the whole of the paper was given by a great English firm. The Printing and binding were done at cost price, and this sum was met entirely by a great benefactor of the Club who wishes to remain anonymous. The art contributions were reproduced by a firm of engravers free of charge. The advertisements were obtained without the payment of commission. The publishing is undertaken free of cost by the "Daily Mail" in Great Britain and by the "Times of India" in India.

Finally, two great English bookselling firms agreed to pay the full price for every copy of "The Flag" sold through their agency, thus doing away with all commissions. So that every twelve annas paid for a copy of "The Flag" means twelve annas towards the funds of The Union Jack Club.

But it means a good deal more than that. Every individual who purchases a copy of "The Flag" receives more than twelve annas worth of matter. If the contributors had been paid the ordinary remuneration for their work, the book could not have been produced at the price. Mr. George Meredith writes a little poem, "Il-y-a Cent Ans"; Mr. Rudyard Kipling contributes an amusing motor burlesque, "The Marred Drives of Windsor"; Miss Marie Corelli sends patriotic verses, "England"; and there is a host of brilliant contributors:—Sir W. S. Gilbert, Mr. W. Clarke Russell, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Mr. Alfred Austin, Mr. Edgar Wallace, Sir Gilbert Parker, Mr. Mostyn T. Piggot, Jean Middlemass, Sir Conan Doyle, "Linesman," Mrs. John Strange Winter, Mr. W. A. Horn, Mr. Robert Hichens, and Mr. W. W. Jacobs. The art contributors are not less notable:—Sir Alma Tadema, Mr. Byam Shaw, Mr. Dudley Hardy, Mr. Raven Hill, Mr. Tom Brown, Mr. John Hassall, and most of the brilliant black and white artists of the day. Her Majesty the Queen has graciously given permission for some of her photographs to be reproduced. The book is moreover as well printed as it possibly could be by one of the best firms in London.

"The Flag" is now obtainable from the offices of the publishers in India, "The Times of India," Bombay, at the price of twelve annas a copy. It will soon be purchasable all over the country. It is necessary to assert once more that every purchaser of a copy receives more than twelve annas worth of printed matter. Then he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is contributing twelve annas to the funds of the Union Jack Club, whose immense usefulness has been more than demonstrated by the demands upon it. Said His Majesty the King, when he opened the Club nearly a year ago: "I earnestly hope that the efforts which you have made and your aspirations for the future you will have the happiest fruition, and that the Club which is opened to-day will for many years to come prove a benefit, a comfort, and a means of improvement for those for whom it is intended." Everyone who purchases a copy of "The Flag" is helping to make the Union Jack Club more capable of fulfilling its mission amongst the sailors and soldiers of the Empire.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company Embossed. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL REVIEW.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 3-4 per thousand; and if printed on Esp. Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK-END TICKETS.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS will be issued from WEDNESDAY the 9th September, 1908, instead of from FRIDAY the 11th September, 1908, and will be available for completion of the return journey upto 12 Noon on TUESDAY the 15th September, 1908.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 26TH AUGUST, 1908.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

RACE SPECIALS SATURDAY TO POONA leave 2nd Class 11-25. 1st class 12-0. Further particulars apply to Station Superintendent.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

27TH AUGUST 1908.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC, LONDON.

THE last date of ENTRY for the forthcoming Practical Examination is THURSDAY, September 3rd, 1908.

For particulars, apply to—

EDGAR FAULKNER,
Local Secretary,
The Anchorage, Bombay.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 31st instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE.

POONA SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

IT is NOTIFIED for INFORMATION that the time of the FIRST RACE on SATURDAY, 29th August, will be 3 P. M.

By Order,
J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

THE C. P. & BERAR EXHIBITION GUIDE.

A CIRCULATION of 5,000 copies only is guaranteed and not 10,000 as originally advertised. "No reduction will be made in the price of advertisements."

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

ESTATE BEER SEETAL, INSOLVENTS.

THE GINNING FACTORY and PRESS at Cawnpore, containing 68 Double Roller Gins, together with spare parts and Stores.

The property which is well situated and has much available ground, is open to inspection and further particulars may be obtained from the Undersigned, with whom offers must be lodged by noon of FRIDAY 4th September. Immediate possession will be given.

The Receiver does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

T. SMITH,
RECEIVER,
Beer Seetal's Estate, Cawnpore.

Please Read This!

Are you suffering from Dyspepsia or Indigestion? THEN TRY

EDWARD'S PAPIYA ESSENCE.

It is strongly recommended by medical men in above complaints and in many affections of chest and heart as Asthma, Palpitation, &c., which are only simulated diseases arising from disordered stomach.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From MRS. ELIZABETH WAGENTREIBER, Delhi:—

"With much pleasure and many thanks I beg to acknowledge the benefit I derived from your far-famed 'Essence of Papiya.' I suffered from Dyspepsia in a most painful form and found great relief after taking the first two bottles and continued to take four more. After the sixth I felt so much better that I left off taking it regularly but if at any time I feel the old pain and symptoms returning, I immediately take another bottle of the Essence. I am now able to eat more and can change my diet without fear of what were to me most dreaded attacks of indigestion."

From MR. E. L. M. ASANSOLE, E. I. Railway:—

"I had very bad Dyspepsia, my food used to turn rotten and sour my stomach and I used one bottle of Essence of Papiya and now I am sure I could digest a brick. It has thoroughly cured me of Dyspepsia, hence I have so much confidence in your medicines. You certainly deserve credit for introducing such a medicine to poor suffering dyspeptics. You may certainly publish what I have said about your Papiya Essence."

From MR. W. F. LUCAS, Buttowrah, Jaunpore:—

"I had for several months been suffering from severe attacks of Dyspepsia and loss of appetite, and in fact lost over 4 stone in weight, when a friend who had for years been a sufferer from the same disorder, advised me to try your Edward's Papiya Essence, which he said had done him a wonderful deal of good. I followed his advice and I am happy to say, have found relief. I have taken it according to the instructions on the bottles: am no longer troubled with indigestion and have recovered my appetite. As I think this agreeable remedy should be generally known, you are at liberty to publish this statement."

PREPARED (ONLY) BY

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
Medical Hall, Benares.

Price, Rs. 3 per Bottle.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—

Nickel, Rs. 2-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.

ARTHUR W. CLARK,
29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE'S LIST.

THE WORKS OF SCHOPENHAUER.

Selected and Translated by Bailey Saunders. Bound in uniform Cloth, Rs. 1-14 each.

THE ART OF CONTROVERSY.
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THE NATURE AND ORIGIN OF LIFE. In the Light of New Knowledge. By Felix Le Dantec	5	4
MAN'S POSITION IN THE UNIVERSE. By W. Sedgwick	5	4

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE ON FRIDAY, 28th August, 1908.

THIS DAY, Friday, the 28th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, and opposite the Bird Cage Bungalow, the very valuable and artistic design teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Wimbridge, Robert, Breslaur and others, also open carved blackwood teapoys and writing tables, Chubb's and Milner's fireproof safes, combination dressing and wash-hand tables, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs in 10 pieces, lined Genoa silk tapestry, Satsuma and Doulton vases, Wedgewood and porcelain English vases and dinner set, old China ware, typewriter, elegant sideboard and cabinets, handsome pictures and oil paintings, electric punkha, Singapore cane chairs, book cases, best plated ware by Elkington, Reed and Barton, Walker, Hull, etc., fish cases, single and double almiras, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, chest-of-drawers, large musical box with Mandoline-tunes, hanging bird mark new cottage piano by A. Wiesner & Co., Berlin, in good order, a year-winding fancy clock in glass dome, perambulator in box, iron and brass bedsteads, Dittmar table and hanging lamps, handsome table ornaments, Parisian figures, books, Elswreck and Rambler Bicycles, cooking utensils, water boiler, copper water tank, Poona roses in tubs, etc., the property of A. C. Bowden, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 30th Inst., at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Sett Lodge", Nowroji Hill, Chinch Bunder Road, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood dining-room, drawing-room, and bedroom and office room furniture by Wimbridge, Robert, Davjee Canjee and others, such as drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, partition, painted screen, marble-topped centre side dressing and wash-hand tables, sweet-toned miniature semi-grand piano by Schidmayer of Stuttgart, full size slate billiard table by J. Bennett, of London, with 35 balls, cues, marking board, 4 light billiard lamps, gilt figures, large musical box with Harmonium with 5 spare rollers, playing 48 tunes by Curvoiser, large size telescopes by Gilbert and Jones of London, on stands, Venetian glass mirrors, English writing table, convertible into centre table, Persian and other carpets, Wheeler and Wilson's No. 9 hand-sewing machine with automatic cabinet, photograph table, China game dish, brass and wooden latest designed single and double steads, single and double mirror door almiras, chest-of-drawers, telescopic dining table, mirror sideboard and dumbwaiters, chairs, open carved black-wood sofas, centre tables, chairs, pier tables, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, garden plants in tubs and pots, garden fountain, etc., the property of Jalbhai Ardesher Sett, Esqr, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On MONDAY, the 31st Inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Rahim Mansions, Colaba Causeway, opposite Messrs. Leopold and Co., the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, such as sliding dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, dinner waggon, suite of velvet lined sofas and chairs, side and corner cabinets, teapoys, easy chairs, bedsteads, single and double almiras, chest of drawers, marble-topped dressing and washhand table, clothes presses, roll topped office table, tiled topped and fancy teapoys jardiniers, glass decorated three-fold screw church organ by Empire State Co., pictures, windproof lamps, carpets, table ornaments, etc., the property of S. Meyers, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of 700 Tons of Manganese Ore.

On WEDNESDAY the 2nd prox., at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mallett Bunder, by order of the Satak Manganese Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. R. K. Motisbaw & Co.—

700 tons or thereabouts of manganese ore, lying on plot No. 18, at Mallett Bunder.

Terms and conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, the balance to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 5 days after sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 28TH AUGUST, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

SALE OF Salvage of the Printing Machinery and other Materials, partly damaged by fire and water, of the Akbar-i-Soudagar Press, at Tamarind Lane, Fort.

Under instructions from the underwriters, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 1st September, 1908, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the abovementioned place the following printing machinery and other materials salved from the fire that lately occurred at the above Press.

One Hornsby Acroyd Oil Engine, 3 1-2 H. P.
One Quad demy machine by Harrild and Sons.
One double royal machine, by Payne and Sons.
One demy machine, by Payne and Sons.
One hand lever stitching machine.
One treadle perforating machine.
Two ruling machines.
One automatic numbering machine.
Two type casting machines, by Haddon.
One Grinding stone.
One treadle machine (F'cap Folio size),
One paper cutting machine.
One super royal hand-press,
Three royal Albion presses.
One lever galley press.
One stereo casting box and melting pot combined.

Also

A number of pages of standing matter, solid and tabular.

A quantity of type metal and type in cases and chases, galleys, slabs, paper, Newspaper files, and various items of printing stock and materials.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 28TH AUGUST, 1908.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE,
BOMBAY.

Positively LAST 2 NIGHTS.
THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28TH
AND
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29TH
"THE MERRY WIDOW."
(Die Sustige Witwe).
Doors open 8-30. Commence 9-30.
Box Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

EMPIRE THEATRE,

SEPTEMBER 18TH AND 21ST.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

PART I.

A GEORGIA SING SONG BY THE SCOTCH NIGGERS.

PART II.

THE CAPE CONCERT.

Introducing favourites from the comic Operas.
Chorus of over thirty voices.
Beatiful dresses.
Banjoes and new dances.

By kind permission of the officers, the orchestra will be provided by the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Band.

Entirely original libretto.
Topical allusions.

Full programme on Saturday.

Box office is kindly undertaken by Messrs. ROSE and Co.

The proceeds will be given to the GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

The Softness, Mellowness and fine Character of this Brand are produced by age, high quality and judicious Blending.

Rs. 2-6 per bottle.

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Agents,
Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

NAVAL HOSPITAL STEWARD CURED

Of Psoriasis Contracted While in Service in West Indies—Left Scaly Surfaces on Lower Limbs—Eczematous Eruption Followed—Nothing Gave Permanent Relief.

SUFFERED 23 YEARS CURED BY CUTICURA

"I suffered for years from psoriasis affecting the outer sides of the calves of both limbs, contracted in the West Indies in '82 or '83 while serving on H. M. S. 'Northampton,' as sick berth steward. In that capacity I had the use of nearly all the preparations the Pharmacopœia prescribes, but throughout a stage of the disease I did not consult any medical officer, but treated myself with preparations of mercury and sarsaparilla for about nine months, but the eruption continued for years, and eventually left a scaly surface surrounding both limbs. In 1905 I tried ——'s Remedies which seemed to remove the eruption, but at the beginning of the present year an eczematous eruption appeared, then seeing a Cuticura advertisement, I decided to give a trial to the Cuticura Remedies, of which I needed but five supplies. After the first week I found great relief and I have been quite free from any irritation since, although I continued the treatment for ten weeks in all. There is only a faint discoloration left, and I consider that Cuticura Remedies have done more towards curing the troublesome disease of which I suffered so long than all the other remedies put together and I recommend them to all my friends. I conclude with wishing Cuticura great success. Henry Campbell, Naval Pensioner, 9, Grove Road, Luton, Chatham, Kent, Oct. 17, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; F. Toyna & Co., Sydney; Lennon, Cape Town, etc.; B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props. Post-free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to firms abroad.

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"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 5 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' befridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0:—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

ARE YOU IN A HURRY?—We will hire you a car at a moment's notice. We undertake repairs, HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, contains a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Chapters and Enactments, Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10 Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office Green Street.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No 407, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Meloves Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 4. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Head and dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

LAWN-MOWERS.—Patent Excelsior Imperial pattern, from 8 to 20 inches, Garden Tools, Knives and Scissors and all Garden Sundries.—PALEKAR and Co. Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robay & Co. certificated 80 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY at Nishanpada Street.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay,
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 365 of 1908.

Abdool Rehman Jitaker.....Plaintiff,
vs.
Aminabibi and others.....Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will, under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Special Commissioner appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the Consent Order, herein dated the 3rd day of August, 1908, sell by Public Auction on the following days the following immoveable properties on the respective premises.

LOT No. 3.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 29th day of August, 1908, at 4-30 in the afternoon (S.T.).

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate at Nishanpada Road, admeasuring 319 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2899 and Street No. 6430, and bounded as follows: On the North by a Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2899 and Street No. 6480, and bounded as follows:—On the North by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Rattonsey Nanji, on the South by a private passage known as Nishanpada Cross Lane, on the East by the Nishanpada Road and on the West partly by the sweeper's passage and partly by a private passage.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys, to the Special Commissioner or from the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 28TH AUGUST, 1908.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property at 14 Camateepoora Street.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Laljee Doongersey and on account and at the risk of Ramchandra Lingoo and Pechity Lingoo Sons and Legal Heirs and Representatives of the late Gadia Lingoo, under the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgagee, dated the 20th May 1891, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate in 14 Camateepoora Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eighty-four square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 2115 and Street No. 61-62 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4655-56, New No. 11077, Old Survey No. 4187-88, New Survey No. 6514 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the house of Abdoor Oosman, on or towards the West by the house Ceorma Valoo, on or towards the North by public water passage, and on or towards the South by public road and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Ramchandra Lingoo and Pechity Lingoo Sons and Legal Heirs and Representatives of Gadia Lingoo, Consenty, deceased.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 second-hand motor cycle.
2 real bull dogs.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

1 large cupboard-shape iron safe by Chubbs in very good order.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 28TH AUGUST, 1908.

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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

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The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

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CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

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Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Soerabaya.	Yokohama.
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Over Rs. 14,00,000.
Working Funds exceed Rs. 60 Lacs.

MANAGING DIRECTOR: The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, B.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-law; Member, Legislative Council, Punjab: Managing Director, Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld., Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld.; Chairman, Bharat Insurance Co., Ld., etc., etc.

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4. DEPOSITS FOR THE BENEFITS OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS are received at Special Rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Special Rates for Students and PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
SHORT NOTICE DEPOSITS are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. per annum repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of deposit.

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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COW

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bardistan, 2,500 tons, Captain H. Davies, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from London via Suakim in ballast.

THE Hansa Line steamer Trifels, 3,020 tons, Captain F. Eggert, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Hamburg, with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Lindenfels, 3,525 tons, Captain G. Kenneweg, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from New York via Hoodeida and Aden, with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

THE steamer Wearmouth, 2,339 tons, Captain W. Catto, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Nerbudda, 1,960 tons, Captain R. S. B. Butler, arrived in harbour on Thursday, from the Persian Gulf &c., with a general cargo, 1 case opium, and Mr. F. Duffett, Mr. D. Dinshaw and 20 deck passengers.

THE steamer Wearbeck, 2,446 tons, Captain J. J. Thompson, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday 26th August should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farewell .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus.....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt E Stocken.....R I Marine In the Stream.
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—August 27.

Africa.....1301.....Morrison...Busreh 31·8...M M & Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin.....T Morrison & Co
Brand.....1519 Evensen .....W & A Graham & Co
Burn Ardsossan...2274 .....T Morrison & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies.....James Mackintosa & Co
Calcutta .....2344 Young .....Bombay Co
Firooze.....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Garacube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Heathdene.....2277 Tippete N F...G Mackintosh & Co
Hild.....1145.....Salvesen...F F Campbell & Co
Inchhorva...2572 Nicholas .....
Kt. Brrant ...4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Miley Bank.....2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kt. Tempier .....469 Billett .....W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lindenfels.....3525 Kenneweg.....W & A G & Co
Mazagon.....3279 Lowe .....M M & Co
Nownel Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Nurani.....2870 Clingaw.....T M & Co
Nerbudda.....1900 Butter.....M M & Co
Oceana 3507Hayword ...Shanghai...27-10P & O S N Co
Rahmani.....1172 Geddie .....N F B & P S N Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tins Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2626 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Berrill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin...Shah .....Shah S N Co
Strathblane...2820Smith .....R A Willes
Sutherland.....2277...Parlett.....W & A Graham & Co
Trifels.....3020...Eggert .....W & A G & C
Urlana.....3384 Robertson ...N F...M M & Co
Warora .....2565 Shepherd ...Calcutta M M & Co
Wearmouth.....2339 Catto.....
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—August 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan MacIver	2418	Redford	.....	1-9	F Mnir & Co
B Bardistan	2600	Davies	.....	Dankerk	10-9 M M & Co
C & R Yetorofu Maru	4165	Sato	Kobe	29-8	N Y Kaisha
D & E Colaba	3892	Robertson	...	M'borough	7-9M M & Co
F Wistow Hall	2193	Meria	...	Lpool	..5-9 K Nixon & Co
G Naseri	911	DeMiere...	Busreh	30-8	B & P S N Co
H Haidari	1563	DeLorine...	Mauritius.		2-9 B& P S N Co
K Gouverneur	...2128	Burmister...	Z'bar	31-8	AStrandes
L Courland	...760	Ebrahim	..	Reparing...	Bo S N Co Ld
M Alavi	...2324	Hill	.....	Jeddah	..24-9 B & P S N Co
N Mouton Hall	2777	Prowse...	Newport		5-9 K N & Co
O Ahmadi	...1540	Hughes	R.S.	Ports	14-9 B & P S N Co
Q Morescori	735	Hanna	.....		R S Ports 2-9 B & P S N Co

H W P D

Sabarmati...524 Mahomed .. B'nagar. 26-8 Bo S N Co Ld
Saraovati...443 Ismail ... M'gea 29-8 ...B O S N Co Ld

M W D D

Caledonia.....5529 Tocque...Loudon...12-9...P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Manchester 3562. Findlay. A'wp. 29-8 KN&Co
2 Olympi...3269 Osborne L'pool 5-9 W & A G & Co
3 Oriental...3085 Snow .....Shanghai 1-9 P & O Co
7 Persia ...3779..... Bartol...Triest 1-9...A L S N Co
10&11 Marmora 5239. Weston London 29-8 P& O S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Bardistan s.....	Davies	London, Jly 20
	Trifels s	Eggert	Hamburg, Jly 25
	Lindenfels s	Kenneweg ...	N York, Jly 17
27	Wearmouth s.....	Catto	Calcutta, Aug 15
	Nerbudda s	Butler	Bushire, Aug 12

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Kola s	Moxon	Persion Gulf, &c

The steamer Wearbeck, Thompson, for Calcutta, obtained her portclearance on Thursday.

The steamer Bardistan for Antwerp, &c, began to load on Thursday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Stuart arrived Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 26th instant.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Urquhart left Liverpool for Colombo Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 26th instant.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Kaiser left Mombasa for Bombay on the morning of the 26th inst. via Lamu.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. Steamer Ischia left Penang for Bombay on the 26th instant and expected to arrive on the 6th September.

DAILY EXPORTS AUG. 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—30 bales wool E Mahomed; 89 bales wool N Goculdas; 27 bales wool G Gungadas; 200 bales wool B B Hurbhuni; 30 bales wool, T Ruttonji and Co; 60 bales wool R Tatar; 9 balas wool L Tricomji; 150 bales wool J Kara; 37 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales hemp R Muncherji.

Wistow Hall s—217 cwts oil seed cakes Glade and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Marmora s—5 bales hides and skins R M Kooka; 1 bale carpets G P Stavrides and Co; 4 kegs condiments Goolbai Dorabji Umrigur; 2½ cwts ivory K N Meani and Co; 6 bales hides E A Osmani.

FOR NEW YORK.

Marmora s—2 bales carpets G P Stavrides and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Wistow Hall s—124 cwts drugs M Goverdhun; 2,000 cwts teelseed and 2,000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s—2 bales twist Bradbury Brady and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—525 cwts myrabollams A Khimji

FOR HAVRE.

Merton Hall s—2,000 cwts bones, R Kaderdhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

City of Manchester s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,012 cwts myrabollams, and 10 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 1,000 cwts gingelly seed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,008 cwts myrabollams, Wagji Becher; 100 cwts palmyra fibres, G Radhakisandas.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Strathblane s—7,000 cwts manganese ore, R A Wellis.

FOR GENOA.

Merton Hall s—146 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Persia s—1 case brassware. S Fitze and Co; 40 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Persia s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Persia s—20 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Persia s—1 bale carpets, Latham and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Yetorofu Maru s—425 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.
Oriental s—13 cwts fishmaws, A Fernandes.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yetorofu Marn s—400 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.
Oriental s—300 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 400 bales twist, C Bhowanidas and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Oriental s—22 cwts gum, Hinode and Co.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay "Government Gazette," August 27.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Vaman Abaji Kadegaonkar, Clerk of the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Satara, was in charge of the current duties of that Court in addition to his own, from the 2nd to the 5th April both days inclusive.

Mr. Sheshgirrao Chintaman Godbole, Special Head Karkun taluka Gadag in the district of Dharwar is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. Manishanker Manchharam Joshi, Mamlatdar of Viramgam and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Ahmedabad, is invested with power to make orders as to first offenders (section 562.)

Mr. Vadilal Tarachand Parikh to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Broach, vice Mr. Karpurram Manmathram Mehta, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. Temuras Navroji Sanjana, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Alibag, to act as First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Inspecting First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, Surat and Broach Judicial Districts with Head Quarters at Ahmedabad, vice Mr. Vadilal Tarachand Parikh.

Mr. Virabhadrappa Basappa Halbhavi to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge and to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge, Alibag.

Messrs. Ramrao Krishna Vinchurkar and Kaikobad Adarbad Dastur having resigned their appointments respectively on the B and A Benches of Special Magistrates at Poona, the magisterial powers conferred on them are withdrawn.

All the powers conferred by the said Code on a Magistrate of the Second Class on the following gentlemen in the Poona District, viz.:—Khan Bahadur D. D. Khanbatta, Mr. Mahadev Hari Chiplunkar, Mr. Shriniwasrao Kupooswami Mudliar, Mr. Sadashiv Vishnu Ranade.

Khan Bahadur D. D. Khambatta, Mr. Mahadev Hari Chiplunkar, Mr. Shriniwasrao Kupooswami Mudliar, Mr. Sadashiv Vishnu Ranade, to be members of and shall exercise the powers conferred on the Benches of Honorary Magistrates at Poona.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Miss R. Navalkar, B.A., to act as Lady Superintendent, Mahalakshmi Female Training College, Ahmedabad, during the absence on privilege leave of Miss H. E. Payne, B.A., or pending further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Bhikaji Edalji Ghasvala, L.M. and S. is promoted to the grade of Senior Assistant Surgeon with effect from the 21st July.

The privilege leave for twenty-one days granted to Mr. B E. Vachha, B.Sc., L.C.E., Executive Engineer 3rd Grade, temporary rank, is extended by one day.

Mr W Lane, First Deputy Registrar and Clerk of the Insolvent Debtors' Court and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, is granted privilege leave for twenty-four days combined with leave on medical certificate for five months and six days from 1st August.

Messrs Vishvambhar Gopal Gayatonde, LLB, and Damodar Chintaman Virkar, BA, LLB, are admitted as Vakils of the High Court.

Mr Baburao Ramchandra Ranasing LL B, to practise as a Pleader in the Khandesh District.

Mr Shrinivas Pandharinath Kurulkar, LL B, to practise as a Pleader in the Sholapur District.

Mr Hari Vithal Ranade, B A, LL B, to practise as a Pleader in the Khandesh District.

Mr Shiddappa Kariappa Hosmani, B A LL B, Mr. Shiddappa Kariappa Hosmani B.A., LL.B., to practise as a Pleader in the Dharwar District.

The following transfers of District Inspector of Agriculture are ordered:—Mr. Chimanlal Dalpatram Kavi, B.A., to be District Inspector of Agriculture, Panch Mahals. Mr. Nagardas Hargevandas to be District Inspector of Agriculture, Broach.

Mr. Shivshankar Bhawaniprasad, Aval Karkun, Siheri Thana in the Palanpur Agency, is appointed to act as Thandar of Vav in the same Agency vice Mr. Aminmiyan Jamietmia granted privilege leave for one month and twenty days with effect from the 14th September.

The Extra Aval Karkun of the Salsette Taluka in the Thana District to be a Joint Mamlatdar in that taluka.

Mr. Narayan Bapuji Utgikar, District Abkari Inspector, Athni South Circle, Belgaum District, on Rs. 150, has been granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 1st July, and Mr. M. V Kamlapurkar, Abkari Sub-Inspector, Athni South Circle, on Rs. 40, appointed to act for him.

Messrs. J. H. Garrett, I. C. S., and G. A. Thomas I. C. S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assistant Collector of Customs in charge Prince's Dock Custom House on the 14th instant.

Mr Homi Shapurji Mistri, District Inspector, Bhiwandi, Thana District, on Rs. 125, was granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 11th April and the following acting arrangement was ordered:—Mr K S Pradhan, District Inspector, Vada, Thana District, on Rs 100, to act on Rs. 125 and to do duty as District Inspector, Bhiwandi, Thana District. Mr P L Thosar, Depot Sub-Inspector, Vada, to act on Rs 30 and to do duty as Sub-Inspector, Vada Taluka, Thana District.

Mr C B Wood, District Inspector, Jalgaon Range, East Khandesh District, on Rs 150, held charge, of the Liquor Warehouse, Jalgaon, East Khandesh District, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr R B Chinoy on three months' sick leave with effect from 8th April.

Pending the appointment of Mr F X DeMello as District Abkari Inspector, Madha and Karmala, Sholapur District.

Mr D V Uplap, Sub-Inspector, Madha and Karmala, on Rs 35, acted as Inspector, Madha and Karmala, from the 13th January to the 24th June both days inclusive.

The furlough for six months with effect from the 1st February granted to Mr Mahomed Akran Mahomed Nasrulla, Abkari Sub-Inspector, Pimpalner, West Khandesh District, on Rs 75 has been extended by six months, the acting arrangement already made being continued.

The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr Vishnu Govind Uplekar, Abkari Sub-Inspector, Ratnagiri Northern Division, on Rs 50 has been extended by one month and ten days, the acting arrangement already made being continued.

Mr L Carroll, District Abkari Inspector, Broach City and Taluka, Broach District, on Rs 200, was granted privilege leave for twenty days with effect from the 15th May, and Mr Syed Gyasudin al Shamseal Tabriezia, Inspector, Liquor Warehouse Broach, on Rs 125, appointed to act for him, in addition to his own duties.

Laxman Krishna, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Maval Taluka, Poona Zilla, is transferred to Sangamner and Parner Talukas, Ahmednagar Zilla, with effect from 14th July.

Gangadhar Ganesh, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Sangamner and Parner Talukas, Ahmednager Zilla, is transferred to Junnar Taluka N D Poona Zilla, with effect from 22nd July vice Govind Vithu deceased.

Rangnath Chimanaji Candidate Vaccinator Poona Zilla was appointed substantive "pro tem." Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Junnar Taluka, N D Poona Zilla, from 29th April to 21st July inclusive.

Candidate Laxman Krishna was appointed Candidate Vaccinator, Poona Zilla, from 29th April to 29th July inclusive.

Wasudeo Ganesh Purohit, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Karad Taluka, S D, Satara Zilla, is transferred to Dapoli Taluka, S D, Ratnagiri Zilla, with effect from 13th July.

Sitaram Waman, Second Grade, Local Grade, Local Fund Vaccinator, Dapoli Taluka, S D, Ratnagiri Zilla, is transferred to Karad Taluka, S D, Satara Zilla, with effect from 30th July.

The privilege leave granted to Waman Sheoram Gargate, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Rahuri Taluka, Ahmednagar Zilla, is converted into leave without pay and extended to 30th June inclusive.

Shankar Mahadeo, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Satara and Koregaon Talukas, Satara Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 4th to 18th August inclusive, and Candidate Kashinath Nagesh was appointed to act for him.

Balaji Bali, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Madha Taluka Sholapur Zilla, was granted sick leave from 1st May to 5th July inclusive, and Shiwaram Pandurang, Candidate Vaccinator, Sholapur Zilla, was appointed to act for him from 17th June.

Balkrishna Narayan, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Purandhar Taluka, Poona Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 5th August to 4th September inclusive, and Candidate Laxman Krishna Pandit is appointed to act for him.

Ramchandra Sheoram, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Belgaum Taluka, is granted leave on private affairs from 1st August to 30th September inclusive, and Virupax Ramchandra, Candidate Vaccinator, Belgaum Zilla, is appointed to act for him.

Candidate Gurlingapa Mahalingapa is appointed Acting Candidate Vaccinator, Belgaum Zilla, from 1st August vice Virupax Ramchandra.

Mathurlal Amritlal, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Parantij Taluka, Ahmedabad Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 5th May to 4th August inclusive, and Manilal Mugatram and Soojandin Hussanmia, Candidate Vaccinators and Candidate Pranshankar Hariprasad were appointed to act for him from 5th May to 11th June from 12th June to 19th July and from 20th July to 4th August inclusive, respectively.

Allah Baksh Imam Baksh, Public Vaccinator, Karachi Town, is granted privilege leave from 26th July to 31st August inclusive, and Candidate Holaram Ramdas is appointed to act for him.

Candidates Lochiram Newandrai and Khanchand Shandas were appointed Acting Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinators, Karachi Zilla, from 7th to 29th July and from 30th July to 14th August inclusive, respectively, vice Abdullah Haji Mahomed Sheikh on leave.

Messrs J K N Kabraji and F M Gadney respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba, on the 13th August.

Messrs Digby Davies and A H M Ostrehan delivered over and received charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Poona, on 18th August.

Mr. Motibhai Shivabhai Amin is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Thasra in the Kaira District vice Mr. Chhaganlal Motilal Rawal, resigned.

Mr. Waman Gangadhar Pendse is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Shahapur in the Thana District vice Mr. Janardhan Laxuman Kale, resigned.

The election of Mr. Gangadhar Annaji Advant, Mamlatdar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board, Sholapur, is approved.

Mr. R. B. Puranik, Assistant Traffic Superintendent Barsi Light Railway, is nominated a councillor of the Barsi Municipality in the Sholapur District vice Mr. D. G. Hindia resigned.

The appointment by election of Mr. Mallhar Mahadeo Kulkarni as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Mahad in the Kolaba District vice Mr Hanmant Krishna Kulhalli, resigned is approved.

Mr Chintaman Gangadhar Pendse, Mamlatdar of Devgad is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Devgad in the Ratnagiri District vice Mr Anant Bhaskar Mimbkar, resigned.

Mr Narayan Abaji Parnaik, B. A. is appointed to be a nominated member of the District Board of Kanara in the Kanara District vice Mr Maruti Sakharam Vinekar, resigned.

Mr S L Kale, acting Mamlatdar, is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Hangal in the Dharwar District vice Mr. H R. Latar, resigned.

Mr Rangrao Deorao Deshmukh, officiating Patil of Kukana, has been elected a member of the Taluka Local Board, Nevasa, in the Ahmednagar District, vice Mr. Khashaba Nimbaji Patil, deceased.

Mr. Sitaram Raghunath Unde has been elected member for group No 6 of the Bhimthadi Taluka Local Board vice Mr Waman Raghunath Unde, deceased.

Messrs G Fernandes and Hormasji Dhanjibhai Patel have been elected councillors of the Igatpuri Municipality vice Messrs. V J DeCruz and S Solomon respectively, resigned.

Messrs. S. V. Deshpande and M. S. Vinekar respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Mamlatdar of Sirsi on the 17th August.

Messrs. Vishnoo Raghunath Kelker and Vinayak Krishna Namjoshi respectively delivered over and received charge of the Huzur Treasury and the office of the Huzur Deputy Collector and Magistrate, First Class, Sholapur, on the 22nd instant.

Messrs. V. K. Namjoshi and H. L. Cross respectively delivered over and received charge of the District Deputy Collector's office on the 22nd instant, in the afternoon.

Mr. Krishnaji Sadashiv Gore, Auditor of Co-operative Credit Societies, Central Division is authorised to inspect the books, accounts, papers and securities of any Societies registered in the Central Division with effect from the date of his appointment as Auditor.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 28th August.

354.—Detail for the week ending 29th instant:—

Friday 28th Inst.—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-50 p. m.

All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

Saturday 29th Inst.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 7-30 a. m.

355.—Reservists.—It is proposed to form a Reserve Company at an early date. N. C. Officers and Volunteers who wish to transfer to the above Company are requested to forward their names to Head-Quarters.

356.—Classfiring.—The Rifle Ranges at Santa Cruz are placed at the disposal of O. C. "G" Company on Sunday the 30th Instant. Rifles.—Ammunition &c. will be in readiness on the Range.

Train leaves Church Gate 5-45 a.m.

357.—Parade.—There will no Parade for "G" Company on Monday the 31st instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

LOUIS SEVESTRE, aged forty-nine, who shot himself in Paris, left a letter in which he explained that he had invented a perfect aeroplane, but, as men had treated him badly, he had resolved to revenge himself on all humanity by dying with his secret.

BIRTHS OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

GOA.

DEATH.

MENEZES—August 25, at Sangolda-Goa, Jalio das Neves e Menezes, late of R. I. M. Dockyard, in his 59th year.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

HARDY—August 21, at Lahore, Isabell Hardy, wife of C. A. Hardy, Loco. Department.

H. T. SINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

CHIRETTONES.
EVERYBODY'S TONIC.
(BETTER THAN QUININE.)
Purely Vegetable.
The Wonderful Tonic and bracing effect of Chiretones, are felt after the first few doses.
If you cannot Eat,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.
If you have Fever,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.
If you have Liver,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.
If you have Indigestion,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.
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If you Want a Tonic,
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Re. 1 per box of 100, delivery anywhere in India. The cheapest and most effective Tonic yet discovered.
Kemp & Co Ltd.
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.
When passing our Fort Establishment, notice the exhibit in of our windows.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 23m.; Sun sets, 6h. 57m.; High water, 0-28a.; Low water, 5-47m., 6-22a.

P. and O. steamer "Egypt," with English mails of 14th instant, due to arrive at 5 a.m.

Rugby Football Tournament.

Empire Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, August 29.—Empire Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p. m. Khandesh Press Company, 31 Church Gate Street, 3-39 p. m. Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana "A." Team vs. Baronet, home. "B." team vs. G. I. P. R., "B." Team, away. Sun rises, 6h. 23m; Sun sets, 6h. 57m; High water 0-27m., 0-51a; Low water, 6h. 18m., 6-50a.

Sunday, August 30.—11th, Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 23m.; Sun sets, 6h. 56m.; High water, 0 58m., 1-15a.; Low water, 6-48m., 7-18a.

Monday, August 31.—Banks closed: Ganesh Chaturthi, Hindu holiday. Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana vs. Byculla Club. "B" Team vs. R. A. Sun rises, 6h. 24m.; Sun sets, 6h. 55m.; High water 40a; 1-31m., 1 Low water, 7-17m., 7-47a.

Tuesday, September 1.—Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 6h. 24m.; Sun sets, 6h. 54m.; High water, 2-6m., 2-8a; Low water, 4-47m.; 8-18a.

Wednesday, September 2.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m. Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Company, 17 Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p. m. Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, 4 Elphinstone Circle, 4-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 24m.; Sun sets, 6h. 53m.; High water, 2-45m., 2-41a.; Low water, 8-20m.; 8-54a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay Majunga and Nossibi per extra s. s. "Governeur" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Monday the 31st instant. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer

SUICIDE OF A HINDU WOMAN.—Mr. G. F Chalk the Coroner of Bombay, concluded the inquiry touching the death of Ramakali (22), a Pardeshi woman, who was found hanging by the neck with a piece of rope tied to a beam, last week. The circumstances under which her body was discovered have been reported. The evidence showed that the deceased had a quarrel with her husband, and she committed suicide in consequence. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

SOIREE AT CATHEDRAL GIRLS' SCHOOL.—A very injoyable entertainment was given last evening at the Cathedral Girls' Schools, in the shape of a Guilds' Soirer. The programme was carefully arranged by Mr. Edgar Faulkner, the Cathedral organist. The following contributed to the success of the entertainment:—Cathedral choir boys; Mr. Edgar Faulkner; Miss E. KcClumpha; Miss Norah Plunkett; Mr. S. F. Hill; Miss Clara Peootor; Miss N. Shepherd; and Mr. W. T. Goodwin.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood Professor N. G. Welinker will deliver his last address out of the series for the session to-morrow, at 6-30 p. m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Anjuman High School, opposite the Victoria Terminus, on "The Amusements of the English People." Mr. S. M. Edwardes, B.A., I.C.S., has kindly consented to preside. On Sunday the usual class of the Brotherhood will meet in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan B.A., Bar-at-Law, will expound Emerson's Essay on "Friendship."

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Military Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March.....With Lance and Sabre .....G. Villa
Three Dances "from Nell Gwyn German
Selection .....The Earl and the Girl .....Caryll
Serenade Cornet Solo, Standesehen.....Schubert
Valse .....Tesoro Mio.....Beoncee
Selection .....Pick of the Basket .....Williams
* No. 1 Country Dance, No. 2 Pastoral Dance. No. 3 Merrymaker's Dance.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 27.

The most noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the rainfall that has occurred, over Behar and the East United Provinces, being heavy in South Behar and the adjacent Districts to the West. This seems to have been caused by the meeting of the two currents in these areas, brought about by the intensification of low pressure in the area in the United Provinces and the development of the extensive depression in the north of the Bay.

The former, also, has been the cause of general rain in the rest of the United Provinces, but outside these areas.

The Arabian Sea current has only given local rain in the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab, Central India, the Central Provinces, Gujarat and on the West Coast of the Peninsula.

The depression over the Bay, which is most strongly marked off the Arakan Coast, has become well defined in its circulation, but, considering its intensity, had very little effect on the rainfall in Burma, while in North-East India, outside Bihar, the rainfall has been very scanty.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Port Blair, Mergui and Toungoo, three inches; Tavoy and Thayetmyo, two inches; Balasore, one and a half inches; Ranchi, one inch; Darjeeling two inches; Patna, six inches; Gaya and Benares, three inches; Bahraich, three-quarters of an inch; Mainpuri and Bareilly, one and a half inches; Muktesar and Dehra Dun, one inch; Simla, one and a half inches; Ambala, three-quarters of an inch.

Skies are heavily clouded, except in parts of the Indus Valley, Kashmir and the Southern half of the Peninsula; humidity is generally normal; temperature is normal or in defect.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, and on the North Madras Coast, local rain in Upper Burma, Deltaic Bengal, Bihar, Rajputana, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, Central India, North Deccan and on the West Coast of the Peninsula and isolated falls in other parts of the country.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered.....	63·62	66·63	59·32	45·67
Thursday, 27th August...	0·18	0·13	0·10	0·14
Total.....	63·80	66·76	59·92	45·81
Up to same date last year...	89·81	93·62	94·55	97·27

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

August 27.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg Total 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·20	56·47	43·96	83·28

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Saturday, 22nd August 1908:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Bandora	61	95	Wadhwan	...	...
Panjoo na	43	83	Dabhoe	39	9
Vaitarana	40	9	Sevalia	35	85
Palghur	62	25	Godhra	35	47
Gholwad	44	37	Patri	25	40
Daman	72	65	Limkhera	32	30
Bulsara	67	38	Dohad	19	57
Nausari	51	78	Amargarh	25	9
Surat	40	61	Rutlam	18	87
Kim	32	71	Nagda	12	83
Broach	27	42	Rajpardi	35	74
Baroda	33	68	Bardoli	53	95
Mehmadabad	31	46	Nandbar	14	42
Ahmedabad	29	52	Nardana	11	72
Viramgam	24	86			

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 27TH AUGUST 1908.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. If weather continues fine, crops will be benefited.

Hansi.—Showery. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing and want fine weather. Food grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Heavy continuous rain. All crops suffering from too much rain.

Agra.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton larger area sown this year.

Amraoti.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Khamgaon.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants want fine weather. Cotton smaller area sown this year and crop making slow progress.

Dhulia.—Seasonable. Cotton plants healthy. Food-grains doing well.

Jalgaon.—Break needed generally. Cotton plants want fine weather and slightly damaged by too much rain. Cotton in the high grounds doing well, but poor on low land. Food-grains suffering from too much rain.

Broach.—Looks like rain. Showery. Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing and look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding.

Viramgam.—Showery. Break needed generally.

Wadhwan.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing. No damage done to cotton crop and prospects improving.

Dholera.—Showery. Break needed generally.

Bhavnagar.—Looks like rain. Break needed generally. Cotton plants slightly damaged by too much rain and want fine weather.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Shelapur.—Continues cloudy. More rain wanted generally.

Hubli.—More rain wanted generally. Looks like clearing up. Food-grains doing well.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 27TH AUGUST, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 27th August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala has received 0·35 inch of rain, Delhi 0·30 inch and Multan a light fall. Heavy cloud has appeared in the extreme north but skies have cleared at Lahore and are only moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is normal or in defect but night temperature is normal. Winds are south-westerly at Multan and Rawalpindi but calms are reported from the other stations.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Mainpuri has received 1·48 inches, Jhansi 0·20 and Cawnpore 0·16 inch. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity has decreased and is now normal nearly everywhere. Maximum temperature has fallen and is normal at Cawnpore and Allahabad but in defect at the other stations, the deficiency at Mainpuri amounting to 10°; the minimum is normal over the whole division. Winds are north-easterly at Agra and southerly at Cawnpore and west-south-westerly elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Cloud has decreased and is only light in Upper Sind and moderate elsewhere. The moisture in the air has also decreased and is now equal to the average in Sind and still in excess in Rajputana. Day temperature continues in defect in Rajputana but has become normal in Sind; night temperature is normal over the whole division. Winds are easterly at Jacobabad,

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

"CULTS, CUSTOMS AND SUPERSTITIONS OF INDIA."

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—Probably few who have read Mr. J. C. Oman's recent book on Indian asceticism and religion are aware that he published a book entitled "Indian Life: Religious and Social" nearly twenty years ago. This volume, greatly enlarged and well illustrated, is now offered to the public under the title "Cults, Customs and Superstitions of India" (Fisher Unwin, 14s.) and it is doubtless expected that the new title and new dress, together with the new fame of the writer, will secure a larger audience than originally. The wide interest of the book is indicated by the divisions made by the author, for he treats in succession of the "religious," "social," and "domestic" life of India, and adds two chapters under the heading of "Superstitions." The zest of the book is in the personal experiences of the author which are related in every part. Even the dissertation on Yogis and the outline of the rise and course of Buddhism are so permeated with the personal element that the least profound reader will follow the author to the end and sigh that the end is so soon reached. And for this reason the various essays gain in value also. Too often books in India are made up of the opinions and conclusions of other writers; root books are few. Books are made from books, not from observation of life itself. Mr. Oman knows how to talk to the common people—indeed, with people of all classes—and the reader can be sure that his informers know that he reads their very secret thoughts. He sets out with the professed intention of impartiality; but the impartiality is not colourless, nor uncritical. On the subject of Yogi-ism, for example, he writes with much discrimination. He has an eye for the ideals of the system, can read through unpleasantness and superstition the high purposes that many Yogis set resolutely before them and pursue at tremendous cost; but he knows the signs that suggest the hypocrite and the fake also, and in a kindly, wholesome way points them out to his readers. The criticism is always kind—it comes from a mind which is evidently, though unconfessedly, in fullest sympathy with Indian life; and moreover, it never appears to be made for the purpose of bringing forward his own opinions, or predilection, but solely that the truth may be found and published.

Mr. Oman belongs to an old school, though he never writes as an old man, of Anglo-Indians, the fewness of whose numbers nowaday is a matter for some regret. Time was, we are told, when the English resident in the country rooted himself among the people, belonged to them, felt with and for them, remained an Englishman in his ideals but most of the day possessed an Indian tongue. A reading between the lines of this book makes one wish that much of that old-time feeling and experience could be retained in the changed conditions of these modern days. The stories that fill up the "Domestic" section are simple enough, possibly easily written, and certainly easily read, much more easily indeed than a precise description in academical terms of the condition of life therein indicated, but to profit much greater and more permanent. These are the chapters in which Mr. Oman has most scored, and yet they are so unprofessorial. They do not give us any sort of understanding of domestic life in India as a whole, but they photograph for us portions of the life of the lower classes, the life that throngs about Europeans in their houses and in their business day by day and usually passes unnoticed or misunderstood in spite of its quantity and the ease with which sympathy could win understanding. It does one good to go with Mr. Oman to the fairs and festivals he has found time to attend and understand. He has found what has been the experience of every mind trained to meet on cheerful terms with Indian people in the mass, namely, that on such occasions the Indian people of all ranks may be found in their most amiable and communicative mood. Even the timid female will often open her mind to a stranger and an Englishman on such occasions: good nature and kindness are superabundant. And this any reader who will may prove for himself if he have the needful equipment of a ready tongue, a cheerful mien and a curiosity that apparently has no personal ends to be served. And the last is a "sine qua non."

Mr. Oman has spent hours in his steady evidently, and writes with wisdom on the more bookish aspects of Hinduism and Buddhism. Writing of the attempts that have been made to find a pure monotheism in the Vedas, he makes a suggestion that deserves fuller consideration, namely, that the inconsistencies which arise through first one god and then another being approached with songs as chief and lord of all "may have arisen from the several gods invoked in the Vedic hymns having been peculiar and special tribal gods, before the hymns were brought together to form a national collection." Henotheism is commonly recognised in the Vedas, and it is an aspect of religious life that is by no means peculiar to Vedic times or to Indian religion. The tribal divisons that may have made it easily possible among the early Aryans are not so often kept in mind; indeed, they are not nearly so clearly traced as might be. Writing on Buddhism also Mr. Oman indicates that the whole truth with regard to the rise of Buddhism is not contained in the statements commonly accepted, that Buddha protested against caste and the ceremonial system of the Brahmans, both of which had become intolerable. There may be some grounds for such statements as these, but Mr. Oman says:—"Buddha was neither a social nor a political reformer. He professed only to point out the means of escape from the world of transmigrations. On the other hand, we shall also see that his way of deliverance manifestly implied the insufficiency of the national gods the futility of the ceremonial law the inutility of sacrifices and austerities and the uselessness of the Brahmanical priesthood. In so far, then, though without open warfare against or active condemnation of the existing "regime" Buddhism undoubtedly introduced and popularised a new order of conceptions, and has probably on this account been sharply opposed to and contrasted with Hinduism by Oriental scholars." Mr. Oman has a large and trustworthy store of knowledge of ancient Indian literature and of the writings of scholars based upon them; he has the faculty of interpreting while yet adding little comment, of indicating the significance of common place events in common-place lives.

MADRAS TROOPS AND THE MUTINY.

The "MADRAS MAIL":—Rudyard Kipling, when sojourning to his work while on the staff of the "Civil and Military Gazette," stated that among his duties or diversions was the "chaffing of Madras and asking them if they were sure they had an Army." This was many years ago, when the Madras Army was still an entity and there was a Commander-in-Chief and Staff at Ootacamund who occasionally visited Madras and camped during the cold weather on the Fort glacis, on the spot which is still known as the Commander-in-Chief's Camp. But the process of disintegration in the Madras and Bombay Armies began long before Kipling's day in India, so he was by no means a prophet. The story is an old one and well-known, but it has wrung the heart-strings of many a gallant old Madras Officer to find that the old Coast Army—the Force which with such splendid loyalty stood by us when the "mighty fabric of our Indian Empire was shaken to its foundations," and which has traditions and service that any troops would be proud of—has been gradually and deliberately abolished; and nothing remains of it now save a few Regiments, two only of which bear the titles which they had in the brave old days of yore. One of the excuses advanced for the extinction of the Coast Army was that lack of opportunity since the Mutiny had made it an out-of-date and effete body of troops. This may or may not have been the case, but lack of opportunity was its misfortune not its fault. In pre-Mutiny days Madras troops were constantly on active service either in India or beyond the seas. "Khuski wa tareh" the motto of the old 9th Madras Infantry Regiment, means "by sea and by land." It is now possessed by the 69th Punjabis, who replaced the old Regiment and it was not so very long ago that Major-General Nixon, when commanding at Bangalore, congratulated the new possessors on the splandid traditions that cling round that motto.

If the Ceast Army had never done anything else, its splendid loyalty and efficient service in the Mutiny should have saved it from extinction. But with the echoes of the fighting still in its ears and with its laurels thick upon it came the first step that led to its extinction. The records of its services in the Mutiny are scattered through many historical records, but now, half a century after that great struggle, they have been collected together by Lieutenant-General F. H. Tyrrell, (formerly of the Madras Infantry) and published under the title "In Piam Memoriam" in a recent issue of the "Asiatic Quarterly Review." The troops behaved splendidly, and not a single act of disloyalty besmirched the fair fame of the Madras Army. All the troops that Madras sent to Northern India over and over again earned the commendation of the leaders under whom they served. Lieutenant Chamier (now Lieutenant-General S. H. E. Chamier, C. B.) and his Madras Golundazes Lieutenant Bridge of the Madras Native Horse Artillery, the Madras Sappers under Lieutenant Prendergast (now General Sir Harry Prendergast G. C. B., V. C.,) were all individually thanked. Stout old Sir Colin Campbell rode up to the Madras Horse Artillery before Lucknow and said to Lieutenant Bridge, who was in command:—"I am an old soldier and know when soldiers mean work," and spoke words of high approval of the readiness and soldierly bearing of his little command. Later, the following Order was published by the Commandant of Artillery at Madras:—"The Native Artillery, both Horse and Foot, have proved themselves worthy of the confidence reposed in them by the Government during this eventful crisis, and the manner in which they worked their guns on all occasions, but more particularly at Cawnpore on November 26, 27 and 28, 1857 (when it is not too much to say that but for their steady gallantry the most disastrous consquences might have ensued) was the theme of admiration from all under whom they served."

There is no need to speak of the work of the Madras Sappers and Miners. They are the only unit of the Madras Army that has never been neglected when there has been any fighting to be done. In the Mutiny they proved themselves as efficient fighting men as they were engineers. B. Company, which took the field with 6 European Officers and 120 rank and file, returned to Madras with a strength of 40 of all ranks, commanded by a junior Subaltern, after twenty months' continuous service, covered with glory. Sir Hugh Rose highly complimented the Madras Sappers in an order of the day, in the course of which he said:—"No work was too difficult for the gallantry and devotion of this Company," and spoke of its "unvarying gallantry and zeal." This opinion has since been endorsed by others as competent to judge. They worked wonders both as Sappers and Miners and as fighters in the relief of Lucknow and it was the Madras Sappers who hoisted the British flag on the roof of La Martiniere. They served with Sir Robert Napier (afterwards Lord Napier of Magdala), who, in a letter to Delane the famous Editor of the 'Times' gave the palm to the troops of the South (Madras and Bombay) over those of Bengal.

Madras Infantry and Madras Cavalry also took part with equal credit in the Mutiny campaign, but so vast was the area over which they were distributed and so varied the character of the work that they did, that it is impossible here to particularise. Suffice it say that at the conclusion of the military Lord Clyde, in his General Order dated the 12th December, 1859, expressed his thanks to the Madras troops "for the useful service they have rendered for the past two years," and congratulated them on being "about to return to their own Presidency after a career of honourable service elsewhere." Her Majesty the late Queen also graciously expressed her thanks to her Madras Native Army for their conspicuous loyalty.

General Tyrrell's narrative is excellent and throws many side-lights on the Mutiny campaign that are not afforded by the standard publications of Malleson and Kaye. He takes us step by step from near home to scenes more remote—from Hyderabad and the Deccan, where Madras troops and the sagacity of the first Sir Salar Jung kept the turbulent element in the Nizam's Dominions from joining in the fray, to Jubbulpore, and Nagpur, where the brunt of the work fell entirely on Madras troops through the campaign in the Ganges Plain culminating in the operations before Lucknow and Delhi, to the final and most trying part of the whole campaign the Gwalior and Central India campaign.

INDIANS AND THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—The current July number of the "Journal" of the Royal Asiatic Society has a full report of the anniversary meeting held on the 12th May last. Professor MacDonnell, who had recently returned from a six months' tour in India and Ceylon, in proposing the adoption of the annual report, made some interesting and significant remarks regarding the support which the Society receives in the East, as evidenced by the rolls of membership. There were, he said, 139 "Indian" members besides 10 Indian Libraries that take the "Journal," that is, roughly, 150 Indian subscribers or about 25 per cent. of the total membership—not at all an unsatisfactory record. But of "English" members there are only just over 50 in the East, of whom not more than 30 are members of the Civil Services of India, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, that is only 3 percent of the civilians on active service in the East. This, Professor MacDonnell thinks, is very poor support, and he thinks that among the many Anglo-Indians "interested in the antiquities, the religions, the customs, the history and the heart of India," there ought to be more members of the Royal Asiatic Society and more subscribers to its excellent "Journal," which "is just the kind of publication which would interest collectors who are in out-of-the-way places beyond the reach of libraries, and may be, writing for the "Gazetteer" or collecting information for official and other publications." In case Professer MacDonnell's appeal catches the eye of any would-be member, we may add that the Secretary is Miss Hughes, and the head-quarters of the Society 22, Albemarle Street, London.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot: 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay Season Reports for the week ending 25th August give the following details:—

AHMEDABAD.

Rain during week 6 inches 16 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 7 inches 98 cents at Sanand, minimum 2 inches 64 cents at Dhandhuka; for season 31 inches 28 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 37 inches 33 cents at Modasa, minimum 22 inches 97 cents at Gogha. Rainfall continues to be excessive. Break urgently required. Sowing retarded owing to continued rain in Parantij and Sanand talukas.

PANCH MAHALS.

Rain during week 3 inches 83 cents at Godhra, in the district maximum 7 inches 83 cents at Halol, minimum 2 inches 11 cents at Jhalod; for season 36 inches 81 cents at Godhra, in the district maximum 43 inches 11 cents at Halol, minimum 24 inches 90 cents at Jhalod. Rainfall general and excessive throughout the district. Break badly needed. Sowing of sesamum and bajri in progress. In parts of eastern Mahals maize is being removed and sesamum sown in its place. Transplantation of rice in progress. Weeding in progress. Sowing retarded owing to continued rain. Bajri, maize and other kharif crops damaged by rain. Area sown with other crops normal. Estimated outturn of maize and bajri likely to be seriously affected. Caterpillars nearly disappeared.

KAIRA.

Rain during week 4 inches 73 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 5 inches 32 cents at Mehmadabad, minimum 2 inches 55 cents at Nadiad, 2 inches 71 cents at Cambay; for season 31 inches 79 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 35 inches 4 cents at Anand, minimum 27 inches 81 cents at Kapadvanj, 22 inches 88 cents at Cambay. Rainfal excessive. Transplantation of rice nearly completed. Weeding in progress. Anxiety felt for dry crops. Prospects fair. Agricultural stock in good condition. Green grass available. Drinking water-supply adequate. Some irrigation tanks not yet filled.

BROACH.

Rain during week 2 inches 56 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 4 inches 56 cents at Hansot for season 26 inches 54 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 32 inches 64 cents at Amod, minimum 20 inches 10 cents at Jambusar, Rainfall sufficient in all talukas. Standing cotton, rice, sesamum and bajri crops flourishing in all talukas, but are likely to be damaged if there is not a prolonged break, which is generally needed everywhere. Sowing of jowari, cotton and weeding retarted owing to continued rainfall in all talukas. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. No irrigation. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Prices high.

SURAT.

Rain during week 2 inches 76 cents, at Surat in the district maximum 6 inches 26 cents at Mandvi, minimum 1 inch 75 cents at Jalalpur, 7 inches 95 cents at Dharampur, 11 inches 9 cents at Bansda, 2 inches 47 cents at Sachin; for season 42 inches 23 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 71 inches 79 cents at Pardi, minimum 37 inches 29 cents at Olpad, 83 inches 43 cents at Dharampur, 77 inches 32 cents at Bansada, 38 inches 78 cents at Sachin. Rainfall general and sufficient throughout the district, and break urgently needed everywhere. Sowing of kharif crops and transplanation of rice completed throughout the district and native States. Weeding in progress in all talukas. Seedlings in good condition, but jowari and cotton slightly damaged everywhere by continuous rain.

THANA.

Rain during week 3 inches 79 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 8 inches 85 cents at Murbad, minimum 2 inches 18 cents at Bassein, 7 inches 82 cents at Jawhar; for season 77 inches 2 cents at Thana in the district maximum 84 inches 9 cents at Bhiwndi, minimum 36 inches 90 cents at Dahanu 98 inches 14 cents at Jawhar. Rainfall general good and beneficial. Standing garden crops in good condition. Transplantation completed everywhere except in Umbargaon petha where it will be completed shortly. Weeding in progress. Fodder adequate except in Umbargaon petha where it is inadequate and sold very dear; it is however being now supplemented by newly grown fodder. Drinking water-supply generally good and sufficient. Cattle healthy.

KOLABA.

Rain during week in the district maximum 9 inches 75 cents at Karjat, minimum 2 inches 31 cents at Alibag; for season 56 inches 43 cents at Alibag, in the district maximum 121 inches 91 cents at Mahad, minimum 56 inches 10 cents at Uran. More rain needed in Alibag and Panvel talukas; elsewhere it is sufficient. Standing crops in good condition. Transplantation completed. Weeding in progress. Supply of fodder and water sufficient.

RATNAGIRI.

Rain during week 4 inches 65 cents at Ratnagiri, in the district maximum 9 inches 5 cents at Chiplun, minimum 2 inches 88 cents at Malvan: for season 68 inches 81 cents at Ratnagiri, in the district maximum 135 inches 1 cent at Chiplun, minimum 61 inches 7 cents at Devgad. Rainfall sufficient and beneficial throughout the district. Standing crops in good condition. Weeding in progress. Prospects hopeful.

KANARA.

Rain during week 6 inches 40 cents at Karwar, In the district maximum 7 inches 67 cents at Kumta minimum 1 inch 7 cents at Mundgod; for season 125 inches 10 cents at Karwar, in the district maximum 151 inches 15 cents at Bhatkal, minimum 28 inches 85 cents at Mundgod, More rain needed in Haliyal taluka and Mundgod petha. Garden and sugarcane crops in good condition. Kharif sowing continues in parts of Supa petha. Transplantation and weeding continue. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock generally sufficient,

EAST KHANDESH.

Rain during week 1 inch 52 cents at Jalgaon, in the district maximum 3 inches 15 cents at Jamner, minimum 50 cents at Chalisgaon; for season 28 inches 55 cents at Jalgaon, in the district maximum 29 inches 11 cents at Jamner minimum 10 inches 95 cents at Chalisgaon. Rainfall good and sufficient. Break needed everywhere except in Chalisgaon taluka. Weeding in progress. Excessive rainfall injurious in almost all places. Corps getting yellow in badly drained fields in Chopda and Bhusaval talukas. Minor crops are nearly ready and will be harvested by the middle of next month in Pachora taluka.

WEST KHANDESH.

Rain during week 1 inch 3 cents at Dulia, in the district maximum 3 inches 98 cents at Navapur, minimum 62 cents at Sakri; for season 16 inches 38 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 32 inches 17 cents at Navapur, minimum 7 inches 15 cents at Sakri. Rainfall sufficient except in parts of Sakri, Sindkheda and Dulia talukas. Sowing of kharif crops completed except in Taloda taluka and Navapur petha. Sowing of bajri and oil-seeds in Taloda taluka and of cotton in Navapur petha retarded owing to excessive rain, Break urgently needed in Taloda and Shahada talukas and Navapur petha where standing crops slightly damaged by excessive rain; elsewhere they are in good condition.

NASIK.

Rain during week 29 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 14 inches 15 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 13 cents at Malegaon; for season 13 inches 31 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 124 inches 63 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 6 inches 17 cents at Niphad. Rain generally sufficient in Nasik and Dindori talukas but excessive in Igatpuri and Peint talukas where break is required. More rain urgently needed in the remaining eight talukas. Transplantation of rice and hill-millets completed in Igatpuri, Peint and Nasik talukas and of rice continues in Peint taluka. Weeding generally in progress. Growth of seedings stunted owing to constant dripping of water in Peint and Igatpuri talukas and for want of rain in Malegaon taluka; elsewhere they are in good condition. Minor crops injured by disease in Yeola taluka. Green grass available everywhere except in Nandgaon taluka, where sufficient grass not yet produced owing to deficiency of rain. Agricultural stock generally in fair condition except in Malegaon taluka where it is improving. Drinking-water-supply sufficient. Water for irrigation sufficient.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Rain during week 3 cents at Nagar, in the district maximum 1 inch 32 cents at Shevgaon; for season maximum 13 inches 88 cents at Akola, minimum 4 inches 64 cents at Karjat. More rain badly needed. Long break in rain causing anxiety. Bajri seedlings in fair condition in some talukas but withering elsewhere. Fodder-supply inadequate. Supply of water insufficient in parts of Shrigonda, Karjat and Jamkhed talukas. Agricultural stock generally insufficient.

POONA.

Rain during week 63 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 3 inches 71 cents at Paud; for season 12 inches 88 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 51 inches 68 cents at Paud minimum 3 inches 88 cants at Sirur. Rainfall sufficient in western and central portions of the district, but insufficient in the eastern portion. Transplantation approaching completion. Weeding in progress. Germinated crops in good condition in the western portion but need a break in rain. In the eastern portion kharif crops are sown only in lighter soils and need rain. Fodder-supply deficient except in the central and western portions where it has improved owing to green grass which is now available for grazing. Agricultural stock in good condition but insufficient in Maval, Bhimthadi, and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate except in parts of Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Water-supply deficient in irrigation wells and channels.

SHOLAPUR.

Rain during week 2 inches 49 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 40 cents at Madha, minimum 12 cents at Sangola; for season 11 inches 32 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 8 inches 99 cents at Barsi, minimum 2 inches 23 cents at Sangola. Rainfall deficient throughout the district. More rain very urgently needed. Standing crops in garden and irrigated lands as well as germinated kharif crops in good condition except in Sangola taluka where they are not doing well for want of sufficient moisture. Fodder-supply adequate but dear. Tagai for puschase of fodder freely given. Agricultural stock in fair condition, but generally insufficient. Supply of water for drinking is sufficient in Sholapur and Barsi talukas; elsewhere it is not adequate. Water for irrigation inadequate. Supply of food-grains sufficient.

SATARA.

Rain during week 1 inch 10 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 3 inches 93 cents at Javli, minimum 6 cents at Man, none at Phaltan; for season 30 inches 57 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 69 inches 14 cents at Javli, minimum 4 inches 77 cents at Man. Rain needed in eastern portion of the district. Kharif sowing completed. Incessant showers of rain have slightly damaged minor crops in western talukas. Fodder insufficient in Man taluka and parts of Aundh State where price is rising. Agricultural stock insufficient in Khatav taluka.

BIJAPUR.

Rain during week in the the district maximum 51 cents at Hungund, minimum 2 cents at Bilgi, 11 cents at Jath; for season 3 inches 95 cents at Bijapur, in the district maximum 6 inches 9 cents at Bilji minimum 2 inches 43 cents at Badami. Kharif sowing completed. Germinated seedlings withering in some places and damaged by insects in parts of Badami and Muddebihal talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts of Bijapur, Bagevadi, Hungund, Sindgi and Muddebihal talukas and Jath and Daphlapur States and is becoming scarce and dear. Agricultural stock sufficient. Cattle in fair condition. Surplus cattle being sold in Bijapur taluka. Water-supply insufficient in parts of Indi, Badami, Sindgi, Hungund, Bagalkot and Bijapur talukas and Jath State. Irrigation tanks dried up.

BELGAUM.

Rain during week 1 inch 25 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 3 inches 75 cents at Chandgad, minimum 4 cents at Saundatti; for season 38 inches 86 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 103 inches at Chandgad, minimum 5 inches 61 cents at Athni. Break in rain during week favourable to crops in western portion of the district, but more rain needed for black soil lands in the eastern portion. Weeding continues. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects generally good. Fodder-supply sufficient. Drinking water adequate. Water for irrigation adequate.

DHARWAR.

Rain during week 74 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 93 cents at Kalghatgi, minimum 7 cents at Ranebennur; for season 13 inches 53 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 19 inches 51 cents at Kalaghatgi, minimum 2 inches 50 cents at Nargund. Rainfall of week insufficient and more rain badly needed in Navalgund, Gadag and Ron talukas. Rice and jowari crops in fair condition. Sowing of cotton commenced in two talukas. Area sown with kharif crops somewhat less than normal. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition.

KATHIAWAR.

Rain during week 1 inch 43 cents at Rajkot in the Agency maximum 5 inches at Virpur, minimum 19 cents at Kundla; for season 16 inches 95 cents at Rajkot, in the Agency maximum 42 inches 88 cents at Bilkha, minimum 8 inches 71 cents at Kundla. Rainfall sufficient for sowing. Sowing of cotton and other crops completed. Weeding in progress. Crops slightly damaged by insects in Wadhwan. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock adequate and generally in good condition. Water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

BARODA.

Rain during week maximum 5 inches 93 cents at Baroda, minimum 2 inches 39 cents at Amreli; for season 39 inches 58 cents at Baroda, in the State maximum 53 inches 74 cents at Navsari minimum 16 inches 60 cents at Amreli. Rainfall sufficient. Sowing of jowari and sesamum and transplantation of rice continues in Velachha, Kamrej, Kadi, Kalol and Songhad mahals, and of tobacco in Petlad, Sisva and Padra mahals. Lands being prepared for late monsoon crops in Bhimkatta and Sankheda mahals. Weeding continues in Damnagar, Gandevi Songhad, Mahuva. Vaghodia, Baroda, Sisva and Dabhoi mahals. Tobacco seedlings damaged by excessive rain. Growth of crops stunted owing to continued rain.

PALANPUR.

Rain during week 4 inches 53 cents at Palanpur, in the Agency maximum 10 inches 8 cents at Tharad, minimum 80 cents at Santalpur for season 46 inches 79 cents at Palanpur, in the Agency maximum 43 inches 25 cents at Tharad, minimum 13 inches 39 cents at Santalpur. Continuous rainfall in some parts of the Agency interferes with sowing and is injurious to kharif crops already sown. Break badly needed. If weather does not clear up at once all the crops will be damaged. Weeding in progress in some parts. Sowing of kharif crops in progress where possible. Bajri and other crops suffering from incessant and excessive rains in the Palanpur State which have retarded ploughing of land for jowari cultivation. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Supply of water for irrigation sufficient. Agricultural stock generally in good condition and sufficient.

THE STUDY OF SEVENTY CENTURIES.

The Nile inundation has been known and utilised in Egypt since the beginning of recorded history. For 7,000 years at least men have been watching and nothing the flow and fall of the flood, and ripening their crops with its fertilising deposit. King Menes is said by tradition to have begun the system of basin irrigation, and he is supposed to have lived about B. C. 4,400. Ever since (and probably before) Egypt has not only lived on the Nile flood, but has endeavoured, with more or less success, to regulate, economise, and direct it.

No river, says Mr. Sidney Low, has been so closely studied as the Nile, or handled with such consummate mastery and resourcefulness. The greater Pharaohs of the middle dynasties, the Ptolemies, the Romans, brought to bear upon its problems an engineering capacity which we can envy. But it is only since a civilised Government has been in power along the whole of the upper waters, and since the entire length of the river has been traced to its source, that we can in part account for that majestic periodicity and those occasional variations which have amazed and bewildered so many generations.

The Nile, as we now know, has its true source in Victoria Nyanza, that vast natural reservoir kept full by drenching equatorial rains and the rivers of the Central African Highlands. It plunges over the Ripon Falls into its second reservoir, Lake Albert, and thereafter, as the White Nile, flows steadily north-ward, leaving Uganda to pass into the Sudan. At Khartoum its turbulent partner, the Blue Nile, flings itself into its placid bosom after a downward rush from the alpine heights of Abyssinia.

It is from this impulsive marriage that the land of Egypt is born. For the Blue Nile, scouring the volcanic detritus from the mountains, brings the rich, red water that leaves the fertilising deposit.

The Blue Nile, fed by the rains and melting snows, begins to rise early in June; and is in full flood, together with the Atbara, in the latter part of August. The Nile continues rising through Egypt till the middle of September, when it remains stationary for a fortnight or three weeks. Then a fresh rise occurs in October, and the river is at its height, after which it gradually sinks back. The flood season is technically over at the end of January, by which time most of the "red" water has gone by. The river continues to fall through the spring, and is at its lowest in the early summer, when the flood comes down again to replenish it.

And so, century after century, the stately movement has gone on; and century after century the Egyptian peasant has waited for the spreading of the waters to bring life to his arid fields. If the Nile rises 21 feet or less there will be famine in Egypt and great scarcity if the rise is no more than 23 feet. A 25-feet rise is still insufficient for the higher levels, whereas anything between that figure and about 26 1/2 feet will give satisfactory irrigation everywhere. A rise much over 26 feet is a dire misfortune. It means the bursting of dykes and dams, the flooding of the whole country.

No wonder the water gauges have been anxiously watched. There are no objects in Egypt much more interesting than the Nilometers, the graduated scales cut on stones of natural rocks by the river, by which for thousands of years the rise of the water has been measured, and by which it is still measured to-day.

For seventy centuries, more or less, they have been watching the Nile flow; it is only in our own times that it has become possible to control it, and the control will grow more stringent year by year as we lay hands more firmly upon the Sudan. For 7,000 years Egypt lived and was born anew each season by the system of basin irrigation. When the flood came down in the late summer and autumn, it was allowed to flow over or through the banks into basins enclosed by dykes and communicating with each other and the Nile by a system of canals. The water, highly charged with the fertilising deposit, stood on the land for a month or six weeks; then it was allowed to drain back into its parent stream, leaving behind it the rich brown mud on which the fellah cast his seed. No ploughing was needed; no manuring for the deposit itself was sufficient.

Under the old dynasties, the Greeks, and the Romans, and the Arab caliphs, the whole country was cultivated by this system, and it supported ten or twelve—or, as some hold—twenty millions of people. Only one crop a year could be grown; but it was the bounteous crop of wheat, varied with lentils, clover, and maize, which made Egypt the granary of the ancient world.

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS OF LAWYERS.

Lawyers have long been in possession of traditional guides to conduct inspired by what is known as "professional ethics." The American Bar Association has, through a committee appointed for the purpose, reduced to a set of rules these traditional maxims and published them for the guidance of those called to the bar. "The Episcopal Recorder" (Philadelphia) describes these rules as "now set forth in a way worthy of a great profession, and with a skill which one would expect from such a committee." It however, calls attention to two things, "one of which the committee has dealt with, and one we venture to think it should have dealt with." They are these:

"The question dealt with deals with the propriety of defending 'a person accused of crime,' although the lawyer may believe him guilty. That this is within the bounds of propriety, the committee agrees, on the ground that the welfare of the public demands that no one should be condemned save on the condition that his guilt has been established by due process of law. But while this is permitted, no lawyer has the right to advise a great corporation as to how it may evade the law, which seems to be the special demand made upon some corporation counsel. To such this sentence in the newly voiced code is commanded: 'The office of attorney does, not permit, much less does it demand, for any client, violation of law or any manner of fraud or chicanery."

An omission, in our judgment in these 'canons of professional ethics,' is the failure to deny the right of the profession to take advantage of technical errors. If, of course, such technical errors would materially change a verdict, advantage should be taken of them. But to raise such points to gain time and defer the execution of justice, when it is known by those who raise them that justice is not served by so doing, but rather defeated, this is to do injustice to the public by imposing upon them further expense and defeating the purposes of swift justice. A canon pronouncing against such a practice would add greatly to the value of an admirable presentation of the principles of professional ethics practised by members of the American bar."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. Its toothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

A HOSPITAL NURSE

Nervous Disorders, Exhaustion, Overwrought Nerves—

Over and over again clever and capable people find themselves without a scrap of energy to do the work that is offered them, and this actually was the predicament of a skilled and experienced hospital nurse, who tells us she was so prostrated by nervous exhaustion and overwork, that had it not been for the abundant energy and nerve force she derived from Phosferine, she must have refused a most desirable appointment. Our correspondent states that whenever she feels her work getting 'too much' for her she braces up her system with a course of Phosferine; such an assurance from a trained hospital nurse is practical evidence of the unfailing efficacy of Phosferine in all nervous disorders. There is proof—absolute *proof*, from the Royal Families of Europe, proof from great doctors like Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., from famous singers like Caruso, athletes so renowned as C. B. Fry and Apollo, proof final and conclusive that whatever nervous disorder they suffered from, Phosferine *cured* it, however exhausted the system was, Phosferine *recreated* and *increased* their energy and vitality.

Cured Outright.

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A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

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H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
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Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
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When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

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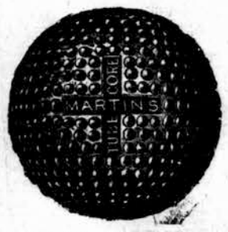

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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sore throat, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and exclusive means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The Manager, Invigorator VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 6, Bond Street, Government Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above named Drugs. Price Wrapper Post Free.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the name of Dr. Scott's Electric Nerve Invigorator, but are now sold under the above Trade Mark, and are exactly the same as those which have restored to health and strength thousands of sufferers throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

PRIVY COUNCIL.

IMPORTANT POINT OF HINDU LAW.

From an official information it appears that the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, composed of Lord Robertson, Lord Atkinson, Lord Collins, Sir Andrew Scoble, Sir Arthur Wilson, has delivered their judgment on a very important question of Hindu Law. In delivering the Privy Council judgment Lord Collins observed, this was an appeal from a decree of the Chief Court of the Punjab varying a decree of the District Judge of Amritsar. The suit was brought by Thakar Singh and his brother, Kehr Singh, minors, by their mother acting as next friend, to set aside a deed of sale made on the 7th May 1894 by their father Dyal Singh to the appellants and certain other persons as purchasers, on the ground that the lands, the subject-matter of the sale, were, in the view of the Hindu law, ancestral, and that the sale was not necessary, and was for a fictitious consideration and in fraud of the rights of the plaintiffs' father, Dyal Singh, as next heir and reversioner on the death of of the widow of Dhanna Singh, the deceased owner, Kehr Singh, died while the suit was pending. The only question in dispute on the appeal was whether the lands were ancestral. The District Judge has held that they were not, the Chief Court has reversed his decision and held that they were.

It is not disputed that the onus on this issue is on the plaintiffs, and it is because in the opinion of the District Judge they failed to discharge this onus that the suit was dismissed.

It is through their father, as heir of the above-named Dhanna Singh, that the plaintiffs claimed and unless the lands came to Dhanna Singh, by descent from a lineal male ancestor in the male line, through whom the plaintiffs also in like manner claimed, they are not deemed ancestral in Hindu law. Therefore, if the plaintiffs cannot show that they were not self-acquired lands in the hands of Dhanna Singh, the suit fails. Now, as the District Judge points out, there is really no evidence that the lands in question came to Dhanna Singh by descent at all. There is evidence that he acquired some lands in the district by purchase from the owners, and there is probability that he acquired others by the abandonment of other persons who may have been collateral, and, in that way, may have become possessed of lands which, by the custom of the Punjab, would be regarded as ancestral. But there is no evidence whatever defining the boundaries of these portions of land respectively. Indeed, the learned Judges of the Chief Court themselves say: "It is impossible to differentiate between the portions which came from relatives and co-sharers and the portions which may have, in some instancee, been purchased." But it is by reason of this impossibility that the plaintiffs failed to prove their case. The learned District Judge also points out that, since the death of Dhanna Singh, large portions of the land held by him have been sold by his widow, and it is quite possible that all the ancestral land, if he had any, was embraced in these sales, and that the sale of the lands in question embraced exclusively self-acquired lands. Their Lordships agree that, when the onus lies, as it does in this case, on the plaintiffs in seeking to set aside on such grounds a solemn deed executed by their father, conjectures cannot be accepted as a substitute for proof. With the greatest respect to the Judges of the Chief Court their Lordships venture to think that they have hardly given sufficient weight to this consideration. Their Lordships agree with the conclusion and reasoning of the learned District Judge, and will humbly advise His Majesty that the appeal be allowed and the decree of the Chief Court set aside with costs. The respondent must pay the costs of this appeal, except so far as they may have been increased by the delay which has taken place in the prosecution of the appeal.

HIGH COURT.

FALSE PERSONATION BEFORE A SUB-REGISTRAR.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chndavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an appeal preferred by San Shidappa bin Dod Talappa and Bod Basaya bin Ryavaya who were convicted by Mr. A. D. Brown, Additional Sessions Judge of Dharwar, the former of intentionally aiding false personation. and the latter of false personation, and were sentenced each to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, or in default three months' additional rigorous imprisonment.

The second accused was charged with having, on the 22nd October 1903, falsely personated Kotraya bin Dod Basaya before the Sub-Registrar of Gadag. and in such assumed character admitted the execution of a mortgage deed. Accused No, 2 and another man, named Mahabalappa (who did not appeal to the High Court) were charged with abetment of the offence, the former by having presented the deed for registration, and the latter by having identified No. 2 before the Sub-Registrar as Kotraya, the alleged executant of the deed. The deed purported to be the mortgage without possession of a garden for Rs. 200, executed by Kotraya in favour of San Shiddapa, accused No. 1. In was dated 19th October 1903. In 1905, accused No. 1 filed a suit on the deed against Kotraya in the Sub-Judge's Court. Kotraya repudiated the deed, and the suit was dismissed. He denied having either executed it or presented it for registration. As regards the latter fact he was strongly corroborated by documentary evidence, which was the book in which the thumb impressions of persons, admitting the execution of documents, were taken in the Gadag Sub-Registrar's office in 1903-04. The officer in charge of the Finger Impression Bureau, Poona, deposed that the impression in the column corresponding to that document, could not be made by Kotraya, whose impression he took in Court. On the other hand, he swore that none except accused No. 2 could have made the impression opposite the document. Accused No. 2 also admitted that he did make a thumb impression in the Sub-Registrar's office on the day in question. The Sessions Judge took it as proved conclusively that the impression against the document was made by No. 2. But he said he was induced to make it by the trickery of Kotraya, and that he never admitted execution; whilst the prosecution alleged that he made it after, and as the result of, admitting execution. Accused No. 1 and 2, the appellants, were convicted and sentenced as mentioned above. Accused No. 3 appeared to have no personal interest against Kotraya and might not have realised, said the Sessions Judge, the seriousness of his offence. But cases like this were easy to commit, and difficult to detect; and he could not take a lenient view. Accused No. 3 was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20, or in default three months' additional rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships confirmed the convictions and sentences, and dismissed the appeals.

JEALOUSY AND MURDER.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Haston, sitting on the Appellate Side of the High Court, have disposed of an appeal preferred by Ishram walad Parashram, who was convicted by Mr. H. S. Phadnis, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, of murder, and was sentenced to transportation for life.

The appellant, and two others, who were acquitted and discharged, were tried for murder. The prosecution story was that the deceased Shamji was a barber residing at Ajanda, a small village about two miles from Raver in East Khandesh. There was apparently a certain amount of professional jealousy between him and accused, who also was a barber. A more serious cause of enmity between them was the fact that he believed that Shamji had been guilty of misbehavour with his wife. As regarded Nos. 2 and 3, no motive for the crime could be traced beyond neighbourly feeling and the fact that they were drunk at the time. On Friday 15th May, the deceased went to Raver Bazar. His mother met him there, and left him about noon in the company of all the accused and Ramji, father of the accused No. 2. No. 1 gave to No. 2 Rs. 1-4, with which to ply Shamji with drink, and arranged to meet the other two accused and Shamji on their way back home. Nos. 2 and 3 and Shamji drank at the liquor-shop, and left for the return journey between 5 and 6 p. m. They went along the station road, on which there was a toll "naka." The deceased stopped to drink water and moisten ganja, and rejoined his two companions who had proceeded onwards. About half way between the "naka" and the station, No. 1 joined them. Near a culvert he knocked Shamji down, and tightly tying Shamji's turban round his neck, strangled him to death, his two companions holding Shamji down by his hands and feet. The trio then left the place, leaving Shamji lying dead by the road-side. The police, on getting the news, informed Shamji's mother the next morning. The accused were arrested, and made confessory statements. No. 1 was found guilty of murder, but as the conviction was based mainly on his own confession, the Sessions Judge refrained from inflicting the extreme penalty, and sentenced him to transportation for life. The other two accused were acquitted.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal, and confirmed the conviction and sentence.

CLAIMING MUNICIPAL RIGHTS.

IN the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, have disposed of the second appeal, in which the Ahmedabad Municipality were the defendant-appellants, and Chamanlal Amratlal was the plaintiff-respondent. Mr. T. R. Desai, Pleader, appeared for the appellant; Mr. G. S. Rao, Pleader, appeared for the respondent.

Plaintiff had, in the original suit, sought for a declaration, that the Municipality had no right to acquire any portion of the land under dispute, in Mamaji's Pol, for public purposes. The Joint Subordinate Judge, Mr. Vadilal T. Parakh, dismissed the suit with costs on 24th June 1905. Plaintiff appealed to the District Court. Mr. S. Padamji, Acting District Judge, reversed the decree on 18th Agril 1907; he granted the declaration as prayed for, with costs throughout on the Municipality. From this judgment the present appeal was admitted.

Defendant-appellants, viz., the Ahmedabad Municipality's contention was that under Section 92 of Act 3 of 1901, they were empowered to acquire the piece of land. The Lower Appellate Court had no jurisdiction to interfere with the exercising of discretion by the Municipality.

Their Lordships, the appeal Court Judges, held that the view taken by the Subordinate Judge was legally correct. The Sub-Judge had said that when the law had given authority to the Municipality to exercise their own discretion, as to what land should be acquired and what not, the Court could not interfere with their act. which was protected by such authority. Their Lordships thought this view stated the law correctly. The District Judge was in error in reversing the decision in the absence of any allegation or any evidence, to show that the Municipality, in acquiring the land, was not acting honestly, or was plainly abusing the power conferred on it by Section 92.

District Court's decree reversed: Subordinate Judge's decree restored, with costs.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE QUASHED.

IN the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, have disposed of the case in which Bai Suraj, daughter of Ambaram Mulji, applied for revision, from her conviction by Captain G. N. Labertouche, First-Class Cantonment Magistrate of Ahmedabad, on a charge of dishonestly retaining pieces of stolen wood. She was fined Rs. 5, or in default, sentenced to three days' simple imprisonment. The Suburban Chief Police Constable, finding a tree missing, made inquiries; Suraj, on opening the stable-door, said, "yes, it is there," and pointed to the wood, which was worth about eight annas. Mr. L. A. Shah Pleader, appeared for the accused; Mr. M. B Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. Their Lordships quashed the conviction and sentence, on the ground of there being no evidence to bring home to Suraj the offence. The fine, if paid, to be refunded.

EXECUTION OF A DECREE.

IN the High Court, Appellate Side yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heston disposed of a case in which the original plaintiff and respondent, Nilu, sued the original defendant and appellant for the execution of a decree. Rao Bahadur G. N. Nadkarni appeared for the appellant and Mr. M. V. Bhat for the respondent. The decree sought to be executed in this case was a decree passed on an award obtained by the parties without the intervention of the Court, but subsequently filed in Court as a decree. By this award plaintiff gave a certain property to the defendant to be enjoyed by the latter from generation to generation in consideration of the defendant's giving him a certain fixed allowance of grain and money and doing certain other things as stated in the award during the lifetime of the plaintiff. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Karad, who allowed two months time to the judgment debtor to pay Rs. 50 and six maunds' of grain allowance for the Shake year 1826 from the order of Court, and ordered that on failure of his doing so, the plaintiff be given possession of the lands. In appeal the District Judge of Satara, reversed the order of the Court of first instance and directed plaintiff to recover possession of the property. Against this order, a second appeal was admitted and their Lordships, after reviewing the evidence in the case reversed the decree of the lower Appellate Court and restored that of the Subordinate Judge.

POLICE COURT.

A THIEF CAUGHT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Lang, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Guider charged Hassam Piru, a Mahomedan, with the theft of gold buttons, chain and other articles, of the value of Rs. 264, the property of Abubakar Ismail, and also with the theft of silver links and buttons, of the value of Rs. 10, the property of Jamshedji Pestonji, a Parsi. The evidence showed that on Wednesday afternoon the accused went into Abubakar's shop at Chinch Bunder and seeing nobody there, removed a jacket, containing gold buttons and chain which was hanging on a nail. He was about to walk off, when the complainant, who was in another room, came out, raised an alarm and had him arrested. The police recovered the second complainant's property from the accused's place. The accused admitted having removed the Parsi's silver links and buttons from his shop in Kika Street, while he was sleeping there on the afternoon of the 10th instant. The accused pleaded guilty to both the charges and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

"REDUCE HIS SENTENCE."

Says a bard, both old and wizen:
"Him as takes what isn't hisn
When he's cotched, he goes to prison."
Him as writes but rank sedition,
Prints it in a big edition,
Merits nothing but perdition.
And his writing 't ought to seal.
For the sake of commonweal.
'T would, if he did not appeal.
Then a learned legal judge
Says his writing's only fudge,
"Let him go"—I've made a smudge—
"Let's reduce his sentence."—

PHADKEJEE

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Honourable Mr. Justice R. Knight, I. C. S., Acting Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is granted, with effect from the 19th October or the date on which he is relieved, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr. A. C. Daniel to act as District Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, vice Mr. D. Healy as a temporary measure, pending further orders.

Mr. J. B. Kinnersley, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Aden, is granted, with effect from the 1st October, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to nine months.

Major H. T. Hay, officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa, is invested with power to try summarily the offences referred to in clause (a) of the second part of sub-clause (1) of section 260 of the G. P. Code and abetments of, and attempts to commit, any of the said offences.

Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Nasik, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for twenty-one months from 23rd October or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

With effect from the date of departure on leave of Mr. W. A. Wallinger, Mr. R. A. Hemmadi to act as Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Fourth Grade, and to do duty in the Southern Circle pending further orders.

Mr W. A. Wallinger, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been allowed an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

The term of Captain T. W. D. Gillespie's appointment as Superintendent of Panchgani is extended for another year.

Mr. D. G. Mackenzie, I.C.S., passed with credit an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard on 3rd August.

Mr. J. S. Heaney, I.C.S., to be Collector, Class III, officiating; Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Class I, officiating; Mr. W. D. R. Prentice, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Class II, officiating; Mr. R. F. L. Whitty, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Class III, officiating.

Mr. W. Doderet, I.C.S., Collector of Ahmedbad, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on 3rd September or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to nine months.

Mr. R. P. Barrow, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Gommissioner, Northern Division, vice Mr. J. DeC. Atkins, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., to act as Collector of Ahmedabad and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Ahmedabad District, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. W. Doderet, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. F. T. Rickards to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay vice Mr. W. H. K. Howard resigned.

The services of the Reverend T. H. Dixon, B. A., Assistant Chaplain of Karachi, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 3rd of August.

Mr. B. H. Solomon to act as Instructor to the Normal Class and Superintendent of Workshops, College of Science, Poona, with effect from 1st April.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Captain (Honorary Major) William Boughton Chambers, V. D., is transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 10th August.

Leave of absence out of India for thirteen months and twenty days is granted to Captain W. P. Pechey, 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, from the 10th October.

Second-Lieutenant Thomas James Brewin to be Lieutentant vice Spencer, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st April.

Captain R. E. Solly Flood, Rifle Brigade, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor, is granted privilege leave for sixty days with effect from the 5th September or such date as he may avail himself of it.

The furlough granted to Mr. R. T. Harrison, Executive Engineer, has been extended by one month.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO MRS. ALI AKBAR.

On Sunday evening last the Ladies' Club presented an animated appearance when all the members residing at Poona came to bid farewell to Mrs. Ali Akbar, their first Honorary Secretary, and the founder of the Club. The members had decided to give her a fitting Entertainment and to erect a Badminton Shed named after herself. Mrs. Ali Akbar, as is her nature very courteously declined the honour of being entertained and as the President, Mrs Muir Mackenzie and members expressed a strong desire that she should at least accept some token from them, Mrs. Akbar consented to receive a small souvenir of their remembrance. The Honorable Mr. Muir Mackenzie, accompanied by Mrs. Muir Mackenzie, who is the President of the Club arrived at five o'clock.

The Hall was crowded to overflowing and there were several purdah ladies present and family members from the Aga Khan's and Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim's were strongly represented. Mr. and Mrs Ali Akbar motored up to the Club and were soon busy among friends.

The proceedings began a little after five when the President of the Club, Mrs. Muir Mackenzie called upon Mrs. Prior to read the address which she did in a clear voice. The following was the address presented:—

To Mrs. Ali Akbar, Honorary Secretary, Ladies' Club, Poona.

Dear Madam,—As you are about to leave Poona for a visit to Europe, we, the members of the Ladies' Club, cannot allow this occasion to pass without expressing our appreciation of your services to the Club. It was a most happy idea of yours to bring into existence an institution in which the members of the European and different Indian communities could be brought together to promote friendliness, fellow-feeling, and interchange of ideas. You have been the life and soul of the Club, and you have helped it on with your fostering care. We regret that you have to leave Poona at present, but we hope you will soon come back with renewed health. As Honorary Secretary you have done very valuable work and we request you kindly to accept the small souvenir subscribed for by us. Wishing you a pleasant voyage.

The President then called upon Mrs. Alderson to read the letter received from Miss Clarke. The following is the copy of it:—

Dear Mrs. Alderson.—I am so sorry I am prevented from coming this afternoon as I have the house full of guests and shall not be able to get away in time. Please convey my regrets to Mrs Ali Akbar. Wish her bon voyage and say I feel sure that the best thanks she can receive for all her hard work in connection with the Club will be the knowledge that it is a happy meeting place and a bond of union and sympathy between the different communities. She knows it is my earnest desire to promote more non-official social intercourse between the Eastern and Western community, for without knowledge of each other there can be no understanding and until there is understanding there can be no real sympathy. I hope the Club may prove a great aid to the development of this understanding and sympathy and I shall do all in my power to help it.

Yours very sincerely
(Sd.) VIOLET CLARKE.

Mrs. Muir Mackenzie then presented a beautiful silver bowl to Mrs. Ali Akbar amidst cheers. The bowl bore the following inscription: "Presented by the members of the Ladies Club to Mrs. Ali Akbar 1908."

The pretty little Miss Prior then presented a beautiful bouquet on behalf of the Club,

The Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie, in rising to address the members, was received with cheers. He said that he shared with others in the sorrow felt at the departure of Mrs. Ali Akbar. He reminded those present that the Club was anxious to do something more for her but as was her wont she would not accept anything but a small souvenir for remembrance's sake. Her sole thought was the good of the Club and she wanted to enrich it as much as possible. The speaker hoped that her excellent example would be followed by others. Mrs. Ali Akbar, he said, was one who had conceived the idea of starting this Club. There was reference in the address about her connection with the Club but the speaker went further and stated that had it not been for her, the Club would not have been what it was. Mrs. Ali Akbar had really and truly been instrumental in providing for them all a place where they could meet, converse, play, and exchange ideas and that was, as most of them knew, being largely accomplished. He wished Mrs. Ali Akbar a pleasant voyage and a happy holiday in Europe.

The Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie's announcement that the Nawab of Wai had given a beautiful cup in the name of Mrs. Ali Akbar to be competed for at a specially arranged Badminton Tournament, was received with cheers.

Mrs. Ali Akbar who looked visibly affected at the thought of parting from her Parsee, European, Hindu and Mahomedan friends, then replied.

"Madam, President, members and friends,—While I am greatly indebted to you for the kind address and the beautiful bowl you have presented to me, I feel I should have been quite satisfied if your handsome acknowledgment of any trifling service I have rendered had been devoted entirely to the Badminton Shed. I cannot sit down without thanking the President, Mrs. Muir Mackenzie, and the Honorable Mr. Muir Mackenzie for his very kind and touching references to me. I owe such a lot to the advice of both of them and I have no words to adequately thank them. In fact, it is their co-operation and assistance that has made the Club what it is. In bidding adieu to you all, I wish the Club (that has been such a vital part of my life for the past eighteen months) all prosperity and joy."

Mrs. Ali Akbar then said individual good-bye to all. She sails away to Europe on Saturday next the 29th inst.

THE following special regulations, adopted by the Senate for the benefit of Diplomates in Agriculture, have received the sanction of Government:—Candidates who have obtained the Diploma in Agriculture of the University of Bombay may convert their Diploma into a License on their passing in the following subjects at the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Agriculture to be held for the last time in November:—(1) The Practical Examination in Botany, (2) The Paper in Chemistry of Agriculture, (3) The Practical Examination in Chemistry of Agriculture.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending August 25th, was 596, giving a death-rate of 29·83 per annum per thousand as against 37·54 in the corresponding period of last year, and 40·43 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 55 died from fevers; 26, plague; 4, small-pox; 1, measles; 1, cholera; 2, leprosy; 44, phthisis; 37, diseases of the nervous system; 116, affections of the respiratory organs; 34, diarrhœa; 30, dysentery; 35, still-born; 88, old age and debility; 12, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 23; Brahmin, 23; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 275; Hindu low caste, 56; Musalman, 123; Parsee, 15; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 27; Eurasian, 5; European, 1. The total number of births was 386 as against 386 in the corresponding period of last year, and 374 the average over the past five years.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 28.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

954-07 Matubhoy J and M Haji Cassum J and Co the firm vs The Akola and Mid India Spg Weav and Mfg Co Ld. Kanga and P

For Trial on Merits.

581-04 Madhavji K and C Valbai vs Cullianji Sangjibhai Bhaishanker K G.

Long Causes.

332-07 Mehta and S Issufally Noorbhai vs Mahomedally Jimaji Mandivala Jehangir and S.

816-05. Bhaishanker K and G. Cursondas Ludha vs Amichand Panalal Matubhai J and M.

405-06. Matubhai J and M Vadilal Vahalji vs Sonasha Rudasha Daphtary F and D.

559-07. Malvi H. M. & R. Kashinath Shankerlal vs. Joravarmal Madhavrau Tyabji D. & Co.

966-07. Thakurdas and Co. Jamnadas Lalji vs Jugmohundas Verjiwandas Payne and Co.

10-08. Jehangir G and E. Purshotam Dhanasey vs Purshotam Shivji Captain and V.

23-00. Mulla and M. Keshavji Devkaran Chotari vs Mahomed Gulam Hora Khunderao L and M.

943-07. Crawford B and Co. Babcock and Wilcox Ld vs Emile Edward Morean and another Kanga and P.

410-07. Smetham B and Co. Robert James Hunter vs Robert Gough Baldock Crawford B and Co.

463-07. Smetham B and Co. Societa Coloniale Italiana vs Cassinath Sons and Co. Wadia G and Co.

627-07. Sorabji and J Rustomji Ardeser Hiramaneck vs Dorabji Jehangir Randeria Bicknell M and R.

582-07. Bicknell M. and R. Vasantrao Madhavrao vs Jamnadas Vijbhucandas Ardeser H D and Co.

754-07 In person. Khunderao Moreswar Vinayak vs Adam Abba Patel Mulla and M.

879-07 Mehta and S Hassanbhai Allao Mahomed vs Joshi Purshotam Ramji.

683-06 Little and Co Pranjivandas Luckmidas vs Manecklal Nanabhai Payne and Co.

800-07 Ardeser H. D. and Co. D. R. Shroff vs Cooverji Jairam Bhaishunker K. and G.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

327-07 Bicknell M and R Anandrao Bhai vs Sittabai widow and another Khunderao L. M. and C. M. and N. Part heard.

326-07 Bicknell M and R Anandrao Bhai vs Laxman Shiaji Deshmook and another Smetham B and Co Khunderao L and M C M and N.

670-08 Crawford B and Co, Alcock Ashdown and Co Ld vs The Shah Steam Navigation Co of India, Bicknell M and R.

For hearing Exceptions on Special Commissioner's Report.

588-06 Payne and Co Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam vs Haji Azam Goolam Hoosein Bhaishunker K and G.

Long Causes.

230-07 Kanga and P Haroon Alam vs Aderji Jamsetji Panthaky Nanu H and Co.

302-07 Shamrao M and H Rustomji Jehangir vs Aderji Jamsetji Panthaky Nanu H and Co.

58-04 Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhai Habibbhoy vs Pranjiwandas Vajiram Matubhoy J and M.

183-07 S A Tyabji Aurora Rosario vs Joseph Acquatina De Quadros Daphtary F and D.

603-08 Thakurdas and Co. Khimji Pragji vs Sunderji Arjun and Co the firm Madavji K and C.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD).

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

406-07. Mulla and M. Manesseh Jacob Manesseh vs Shapurji Hormusji Harver Jehangir G and B.

Long Causes.

887-07. Bicknell M and R. Ramdas Damoder vs Motilal Keshavsha.

12-08. Tyabji D and Co. Laloobai widow vs Mathoorabai widow Jehangir and S.

474-07 Crawford B. and Co. The B. B. and C. I. Railway Co. vs. R. D. Sethna and others Bicknell M. and R.

762-06 Dikshit D. and S. Arjoon Raghoonath vs. Rajaram Appaji. In person.

678-06 Bhaishunker K. and G. Bai Ruttonbai widow vs Bai Peerbai widow Daphtary F. and D.

182-04 Jehangir G. and B. Sewdas Velji and another vs. Chagbai widow and another Ardesir H. D. and Co.

421-151,171-07 Little and Co., Sulleman Cassum Haji Mitha vs. Sulleman Hoosein Mitha Kanga and P.

599-07 Mehta D. S. Chomabai vs. Damaji Moroba Patel.

371-13-221-07 C. P. D'Cunha Haji Azizul Saheb vs. Haji Ibrahim Tyab Saheb Raghavaya B. and N.

542-06 Shamrao M and Chandra Bhagabai widow vs Gopikabai widow and others Bicknell M and R.

644-07 Bhaishanker K and G Pharbhudas Gangadas vs Madhowji Dayal Jehangir and S.

974-07—C P D'Cunha Thakorbai widow and another vs Tukaram Javji Patel Edgelow G W and Co.

493-01 Ardeser H B and Co. Hariram Mohanji vs Bai Lalbai widow Shamrao and H.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

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Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 25 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 27th August 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates, D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	...	.....	...	...
Teheran ...	27	21	35 p. m.	0	50
Suez	27	2	20 p. m.	0	37

NOTICES.

Cable Djeddah Souakim interrupted (28-7-08).

Cable Assab Massouat interrupted (29-7-08).

Turkish Route Right 26-8-08).

DURING the week ending 25th August, 15½ chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of these, two were purchased by the Farmer at Jetpur, nine by the Farmer at Ahmedabad and one half chest each by the Farmers at Wadhwan, Rajkot Chuda, Muli, Dhrole, Bagsara and Baneda. During the week 693½ chests were imported from Indore.

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(*J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER*)
PIANOS.
Extract from letter received from Ceylon.
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CEYLON.
MAY 9TH, 1908.
"The event since I last wrote has been the arrival of the Piano. It came yesterday and coolies went over to Brookside to help to lift it into the cart and it was met at High Forest and thirty coolies carried it down here, safely I am delighted to say. It has arrived in perfect order, not a note out of tune as far as I heard yesterday.
It is a most beautiful piano, lovely touch and tone, and playing on it is real delight. The case is beautiful and the polish is so perfectly intact that it might just have left the workshop. I cannot tell you how charmed I am with it."
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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.
MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

NOTICE.
THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.
The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

* The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

PASSENGER.—Address your complaint to the Agent or General Traffic Manager.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1908.

EARLY EUROPEAN SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.

As interesting a chapter as any in the historical volume of the new edition of the *Imperial Gazetteer* is Sir W. W. Hunter's on the Early European Settlements, which has been revised by Mr. E. P. Roberts, who acted as assistant to the historian during the closing years of his life. It is a story picturesquely told, in which the writer shows that whereas the Mahomedan invaders of India had entered the country across the north-western mountains, two Christian conquerors approached by sea from the western coast. From the time of Alexander the Great, 327 B.C., to that of Vasco da Gama, A.D. 1498, Europe had held little direct intercourse with the East. An occasional traveller brought back stories of powerful kingdoms and of untold gold, but the passage by sea was scarcely dreamt of, and, by land, wide deserts and warlike tribes lay between. Commerce, indeed, struggled overland and by way of the Red Sea. It was carried on, chiefly through Egypt, although partly across Syria, under the Roman Empire and in later mediæval times by the Italian cities on the Mediterranean, which traded to the ports of the Levant. But to the Europeans of the fifteenth century India was an unknown land, which powerfully attracted the imagination of spirits stimulated by the Renaissance and ardent for discovery. Columbus started out to find India, but found America instead. Vasco da Gama made his way to India round the Cape, after a voyage of eleven months' duration, six years later and made friends with the Zamorin of Calicut, greatly to the delight of his compatriots, whose minds "became intoxicated with dreams of a mighty Oriental empire." Alliances were formed with the Rajas of Cochin and Cannanore, and Vasco da Gama's earliest friend of Calicut was bombarded in his palace, as the factors who had been left there were murdered by Mahomedan merchants. The Zamorin retaliated in Cochin, when a Portuguese expedition arrived under Alfonso de Albuquerque, who built a fort at Cochin, left ninety Portuguese soldiers there, and the prestige of the Portuguese, by victories over the Cochinese, was raised to its height. The historian takes us through the troublous times when the Sultan of Egypt defeated the Portuguese off Chaul, in our own neighbourhood, and the Portuguese in turn defeated the Egyptians off Diu, prior to the resolve of Albuquerque to found a Portuguese Empire in India. For a hundred years the Portuguese enjoyed a monopoly of Oriental trade, "but they had neither the political strength nor the personal character to maintain such an empire."

A passing tribute is paid to Albuquerque, who alone endeavoured to conciliate the good-will of the natives, but there were many of his successors whose names have come down to posterity as statesmen and soldiers. They resisted the attacks of a combined Turkish and Egyptian fleet and the armies of Guzarat, and from a trading and governing power became also a proselytising power. St. Francis Xavier was the pioneer missionary and the Jesuits followed him, gradually assuming entire authority in the Portuguese settlements. The maritime and commercial supremacy of Portugal in the East began to fall after the Portuguese Crown was united with that of Spain, for Spain's enemies, the Dutch, turned their attention to the East with a view to harassing Spain. The Dutch did not prove themselves superior to the Portuguese either as administrators or traders. "Like the Phœnicians of old, the Dutch stopped short of no acts of cruelty towards their rivals in commerce; but unlike the Phœnicians, they failed to introduce their civilisation among the natives with whom they came in contact." Dutch supremacy soon fell before British enterprise and as the result of the wars in which her colonies were wrested from her. The first modern Englishman known to have reached India was a Jesuit named Thomas Stephens, who was Rector of the College at Goa. Unwittingly he was the means of attracting English attention to India by the letters he wrote to his father. Four mercantile adventurers—Ralph Fitch, John Newbery, William Leeds and James Story—came to feel the way and were promptly thrown into jail by the Portuguese, first at Ormus and then at Goa, after which they appear to have abandoned hopes by opening out trade between India and England, for we find Story settled down as a shop-keeper at Goa; Leeds entered the service of the Moghul Emperor; Newbery died on his way home overland, and Fitch, after a lengthened peregrination in Bengal, Pegu, Siam and other parts of the East Indies, returned to England. Five years later, after the destruction of the "Invincible Armada," the first serious English attempt to trade with India was made when in 1591 three vessels sailed away, of which two reached the Indian Ocean.

The East India Company came into being in the absence of this expedition and received a royal charter under the title of "the Governor and Company of merchants of London trading into the East." The story of the operations of that Company is a long one, though it is dealt with briefly in the pages of the *Gazetteer*. The historian jumps from the founding of the Company to the convention between the English President of Surat and the Viceroy of Goa in a single page, and thence to Cromwell's treaty of 1654 finally wresting from Portugal a formal acknowledgement of England's right to trade in the East, in a couple of lines. However, the hold of England on the trade of the country and the expansion of our interests is traced in sufficient detail for the purposes of the *Gazetteer*. The acquisition of the western capital is related thus: "In 1661 Bombay was ceded to the British Crown as part of the dower of Catherine of Braganza, but was not delivered up until 1665. The King transferred it to the Company for an annual payment of ten pounds in 1668. The seat of the western presidency was removed to it from Surat in 1687." History in a nutshell; true if brief. But we find later on a reference to Keigwin's rebellion which injured the Company's reputation, though perhaps it originated the idea, almost immediately adopted, of abandoning the traditional policy of a peaceful commerce which dated from Roe's time, for one of active reprisals. In 1687 they proclaimed that they intended to establish such a policy of civil and military power and create and secure such a large revenue. ... as may be the foundation of a large well grounded, sure English dominion in India for all time to come." And although there are many incidents embraced in the history of the country and our dealings with it and its rulers, that resolution really marks the beginning of the development of the country as we find it to-day, and leads us to the chapters dealing with India under conditions familiar to all.

THE MONTH OF KRISHNA WORSHIP.

THE Hindu month of Shrawan, just come to a close, may be said to be held sacred to the god Vishnu in the incarnation of Krishna, whose birth and some other events connected with him are celebrated during this month. One great feature of Hinduism is its division into the worship of Shiv and Vishnu. In this Presidency the followers of Vishnu preponderate, and number about four times the worshippers of Shiv. Among Vishnu worshippers or Vaishnavis the two incarnations of Krishna and of Ram are chiefly venerated. But the veneration of Krishna is the most popular form of Vaishnavism, and is very widespread in this Presidency and Western India generally. The wealthiest class of Hindu merchants of Bombay and of Western India worship Vishnu under this form, and belong to the well known sect of Valabhacharyas. Their temples in Bombay, which are among the richest, are thronged by these Bhattia and Vania votaries during this month to offer their devotion to Krishna in a strange form. Krishna is an incarnation of Vishnu, and they believe Krishna is again reincarnate in their chief priest for the time being, whom they call Maharaja or great king, and Goswami or lord of cows, as Krishna was himself born a cowherd. Hence their creed degenerates into rank worship of these Maharajas, and gives rise to gross abuses such as were exposed by a reformer of this sect, the late Karsondas Mulji, in our High Court in 1862. "It is not an uncurious feature in the notions of this sect," says Professor Wilson, "that the veneration paid to these Maharajas is paid solely to their descent, and unconnected with any idea of their sanctity or learning; they are not unfrequently destitute of all pretensions to individual respectability, but they not the less enjoy the homage of their followers." The followers of this sect take the vow to devote their *tan, man,* and *dhan*—body, mind and earthly possessions—to Krishna, that is, the Maharajas, and piety, both of male and female followers, consists in this ideal of devotion to these priests.

A writer gives the following as some of the taxes which these high priests receive from their wealthy followers: for homage by touch Rs. 20, for the honour of washing the Maharaja's foot, Rs. 35, for the credit of swinging him in the cradle as the child Krishna, Rs. 40, for the joy of sitting with him Rs. 60, for the glory of rubbing sweet unguents on his body, Rs. 42, for the delight of eating the pan-supari or betel-nut thrown out by the Maharaja, Rs. 17, for drinking the water in which the Maharaja has bathed or in which his clothes have been washed, Rs. 19! These taxes and many others are not only willingly paid, but there is a rivalry among these followers as to who shall pay the most frequently and thereby obtain grace in heaven and credit on earth among their brethren. The house of a follower which the Maharaja honours by his visit, which is of course extravagantly paid for, is exalted above other houses not so honoured. Originally this sect had a very sensible creed, for Valabha (1479-1531) its founder introduced human elements into Hindu religion. The worship of Shiv is generally very gloomy. The worship of Vishnu on the contrary is more cheerful as befits the preserving deity. The worship of Krishna as Vishnu is more cheerful still. But Valabha made it very jovial by selecting for veneration the side of Krishna's life which appeals most to ordinary men. He accentuated the amatory side of Krishna, his love for Radha, his consort. The successors of Valabha naturally went beyond this, and under them, the creed of this sect assumed its gross and sensual form. These sectaries are appropriately called the Epicureans of India, who too distorted the original teaching of Epicurus their founder, till it became a bye-word for everything gross. The influence of education and enlightenment is, however, visible even among the followers of this large sect of Vaishnav Hindus, and attempts are steadily, though slowly, progressing towards reform. The present day reformers may not be like Karsondas who was drastic and impatient in his methods; but still they may be said to have kept up his salutary work.

DR. MASINA'S HOSPITAL.

DR. MASINA'S hospital continues to do good work towards the relief of suffering—of which the report of its seventh year's working, just to hand, gives ample testimony. The institution claims to have maintained its efficiency, prestige and popularity, and the reports show such to have been the case. Patients have entered it from distant parts of India, from Singapore and Persia as well as from Bombay, but unfortunately the institution has from the commencement of its existence to the present day been carried on at a loss of Rs. 62,201. This is a matter of great regret as the hospital has great claims on the charitable and benevolent. An earnest appeal is made to the public for subscriptions to supply the urgent want of a specially designed hospital building to house the institution which has rendered such useful and valuable services especially to the Parsi community. Of 775 patients admitted to the hospital in the past year 690 were Parsis, 30 Christians, 32 Mahomedans and 23 Hindus. Of the total, 286 paid less than three rupees a day, which is less than the actual cost of maintenance, and 250 were treated free of all charge, nearly seventy per cent. taking advantage of the charitable side of the hospital, a relatively larger number than in previous years. We endorse the view of the Committee that the hospital has fully justified its claims to public sympathy and support, and trust it may receive both. In another column we publish copious extracts of the report, for the information of those who may be wishful to become subscribers.

MR. A. H. M'CLEAN is appointed on probation as Works Manager of the Carriage and Wagon Shops, North-Western Railway.

SIR G. ROOS KEPPEL will begin an extended tour on the frontier next month, visiting the Kurram valley and other outlying districts.

MR. G. A, ANDERSON, Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government from 18th August 1908.

THE services of Mr. L. L. Wickham, Executive Engineer, temporarily employed in the United Provinces on famine works, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

THE Hon'ble Mr. E. G. Colvin, C. S. I., proceeds on a year's furlough in October, and Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Pinhey, C. I. E., will act as Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

MAJOR P. ASHWORTH, R. E., on the termination of his special duty under the Government of Madras, is appointed a Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 7, from 1st September 1908.

HIS HIGHNESS the Nawab of Sachin, accompanied by five retainers, arrived yesterday morning by the Ahmedabad Mail on his way through to Poona, where he will be a guest of His Excellency the Governor at Government House, Ganeshkhind. His Highness will probably return to Sachin during the second week of September.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

ROYAL CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY.

The Cullinan Diamond.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

The Isle of Wight is getting ready to welcome the Queen of Spain who will arrive towards the end of the present month on a visit to her mother Princess Henry of Battenburg.

Last autumn when the young Queen was in residence at Kensington Palace the infant Prince of Asturias was quite the hero of the hour. This time the Queen will be accompanied by the three months old Prince Jamie as well as the heir to the throne who is said to be a very promising little fellow. Already he can lisp in both English and Spanish. In appearance, in fact, the future King of Spain is entirely Anglo-Saxon, having the blue eyes and fair hair of his mother.

Queen Ena, it is expected, will do a good deal of shopping in London. Unlike most European Royal ladies she does not think that Paris is the only place where pretty frocks and smart hats can be bought. On the contrary she prefers to patronise the modistes and milliners who dressed her when she was Princess Ena. The former have an exact model of the Spanish Queen's figure and are thus able to send her perfect-fitting gowns.

Rumour, by the way, has it that King Alfonso and his mother-in-law Princess Henry of Battenburg do not hit it very well. So persistent are the reports to this effect that even the daily papers have referred to the matter.

ROYAL CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY.

While the King and Queen and the Prince of Wales, newly arrived home from Quebec, have been taking part in the festivities at Cowes, the Princess of Wales and her children have been spending the merriest time imaginable at Frogmore.

Frogmore with its thirty acres of grounds is an ideal place for a children's holiday and the little Princes and Princess Mary are enjoying themselves vastly. These bright August days, the early morning is spent in the saddle—Princess Mary is an expert little horsewoman—and lunch takes the form of an impromptu feast in the open. Cycling is another of their diversions but the Royal children are happiest of all when they are on the water. They have inherited a love of the sea from their father "the Sailor Prince," and though Frogmore can boast of only an ornamental lake the Princes have a perfectly equipped yacht which their father gave them and which they have learned to manage in a most expert fashion.

BURLEY HALL BURNT DOWN.

Everyone is sympathising with Captain and Mrs. Frederick Guest whose house Burley Hall near Oakham was destroyed by fire in the small hours of yesterday morning.

The house is really the property of Mr. Alan Finch from whom Captain Guest had taken it on a long lease. For the last few months builders, decorators, electricians, etc., had been engaged in extensive repairs and redecorations. Thousands of pounds had been lavished on the work which was completed this week and, to celebrate the house-warming, Captain and Mrs. Guest invited a house party which included Mr. Winston Churchill, Lady Dorothy Howard, Mr. F. E. Smith, M. P. the famous K. C., and many other distinguished people. The guests only arrived on Wednesday and in the early hours of Thursday morning the alarm that the house was on fire was given. From the first, so one of the guests told me, it was realised that it would be almost impossible to save the house, but Mr. Churchill, Mr. Smith and their host among others worked the small manual engines in the house while servants dashed off in a motor car to the Oakham fire station. Lady Dorothy Howard who is a daughter of the Countess of Carlisle and a magnificently athletic young woman threw herself into the work of rescue heart and soul and did yeoman service.

Some of the pictures and most valuable pieces of furniture were saved by the amateur firemen, but the house itself was a total wreck yesterday. Captain Guest estimates the damage at £100,000. One of the most disconcerting incidents of the fire was the loss of all the personal possessions of the guests. The members of the house party had dashed out in pyjamas and dressing gowns to take part in the work of salvage and all their belongings were burnt with the house. Fortunately Mr. Winston Churchill's despatch box and some of his clothes were saved, but Mr. F. E. Smith was not so fortunate. Everything he possessed was destroyed and though he had an important case in the Courts he was unable to appear. Last night, however, a fresh supply of clothes reached him from town and the distinguished K. C. was rescued from a disconcerting dilemma.

"DIANA OF DOBSONS."

Miss Cicely Hamilton the author of "Diana of Dobsons" one of the most successful plays of the year is starting on a new crusade. "Diana," it will be remembered, was concerned with the woes of the overworked and underpaid shop girl languishing under the tyranny of the "living-in" system. People who had never given two thoughts to what the living in system meant, after seeing "Diana" came out nut-and-out opponents of the barracks system still enforced at the majority of our big shops and stores.

"Diana" was a huge success. Miss Lena Ashwell is now touring the provinces with the play which is due next week in New York. Miss Hamilton however is going to carry her agitation a step further. Mass meetings are to be held up and down the country to protest against the evils of the living in system and at these gatherings the author of "Diana of Dobsons" will be one of the principal speakers.

Miss Hamilton is now at work on her next play, so she told me yesterday. Like "Diana" it will deal with a problem of woman's labour but like its predecessor it will be a play first of all.

THE LONG VEIL AGAIN.

A voluminous veil which swathes the hat but does not touch the face is one of the novelties now being exhibited at the sea-side. It is of inordinate length, falling far below the waist almost to the hem of the gown, indeed, and the edge is bordered with an accordion pleated frill.

Such a veil would of course be exceedingly inconvenient when walking, say, in Bond-street or other crowded shopping thoroughfares, but for carriage wear in the afternoon with an elegant visiting toilette these veils will assuredly have a vogue. Indeed one of the most enterprising of our millinery firms has been showing the new veils to their favoured clients during the last few days and the novelty, so the managing director of the firm in question told me, is decidedly "catching on." A mole grey "Merry Widow" hat with sprays of roses in "dead" shades round the crown had one of these enormous veils in mole colour swathing the brim and falling several inches below the waist.

Gloves in the palest beaver shades are another little novelty. They are now being worn with light coloured gowns instead of the orthodox white kid. The great vogue of tussore is no doubt mainly responsible for this, for white does look a little cold and crude against the soft pastel tones to which tussore has been dyed this season.

THE CULLINAN DIAMOND.

"It is only fit for the crown of a King." Such was the remark of a world-famous expert in precious stones on an afternoon three years ago when the wonderful Cullinan diamond, just arrived that day in England, was shown to a little group of us in a carefully guarded strong room in Holborn.

The great stone reposing on a bed of blue velvet looked more like a block of ice than a jewel and its weight when balanced in the hands was enormous. What would be the fate of the largest diamond in the world we all wondered! Only a reigning monarch, everyone agreed, could find a use for the glorious jewel that would result from the cutting and polishing of the block of carbon. How the stone was bought by the Transvaal Government and presented to King Edward has already been told. Yesterday Sir Henry de Villiers, who has been representing South Africa in Quebec, arrived in England with fresh details of the wonderful diamond which has been cut into two stones of surpassing brilliance and purity. One is to be set in the Royal Crown of England and the other in the sceptre. And so the expert's prediction of three years ago has been borne out!

THE MERRY WIDOW PINCUSHION.

That extremely popular damsel the "Merry Widow who is still drawing crowds of followers to Daly's" Theatre has now enscouced herself on the dressing table of the fashionable woman. The "Merry Widow" pincushion which is the very newest thing in pincushions is a fascinating little novelty. The new pincushion is an exact reproduction, perfect in every detail, of the Merry Widow hat with its wide spread brim and wreath of flowers and plumage. Made of velvet or silk to tone with the lining of the dressing case or appointments of the toilet table the quaint little "Merry Widow" is garlanded with its owner's favourite flower and scented with its perfume. Tiny jewelled or enamelled hat pains are inserted in each side of the crown.

The Merry Widow has also given us a new bon bon box, the sweetmeats being packed away in the high crown of the hat.

THE TIKKA GHARRIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In face of all that has been written anent the proposed increase of ghari fares one cannot but feel that one's remarks may lack the ring of originality; nevertheless I would venture to add my protest to those of scores of others who have forestalled me, and crave indulgence if I appear guilty of plagiarism. The point that I would urge is this, that the existing scale of fares is ample and generous in face of what the hack victoria offers.

A remarkable turn-out, dragged by a lean underfed tat, controlled (?) by a cooly disguised as a cabby (save the mark!) is what we are provided with and we use the same at imminent risk of bodily hurt owing to the consummate incapacity of the said cooly-cabbies and, at the same time, with no small pricking of our conscience at making the horses move at anything faster than a walk. Certainly 50 per cent. of the horses that one sees in hack victorias are unfit for any kind of work at all, some 40 per cent. are able for an hour's light work a day and the balance may reasonably be passed by without comment. One and all must suffer untold agony not only from the whip, which is applied with a superb indiscriminstion whether the poor beast is trying or not, but also from the ceaseless jagging at the bit which is the Alpha and Omega of the driver's idea of style. Oh that one could metamorphose horse and driver and put some of those coolies in the shafts for an hour or two and let the horses "get their own back!"

Proprietors may talk of increased expenditure and cost of food—the horses show little sign that they see one square meal a day! but any man with an elementary idea of business would realise the fact that the Public would gladly pay more for a ghari in which they could ride in comparative comfort and at the same time preserve their self-respect.

The worthy originator of the scheme has brought an hornet's nest about his ears—perhaps his recent experiences make him callous to the same, and one hopes that he may amend his proposals quickly. If a certain class of person likes a ramshackle turnout, then let him keep the present "tikka," but for those of us to whom comfort, self-respect and humanity are matters of consideration—is there no escape for us save in the purchase of a motor or horse and trap? "Urbs prima in Indis!" Ye gods, No The Spirit of Reform is in the air—let those, whose privilege it is to act, pause and think and at least give us something fit to ride in. We shall not grouse at an increase of fares to meet the cost of the superior article. But the present-day "tikka," dirty —the 'gharíwala' sprawls on the seat inside half the day—slow, far from waterproof, a fitting prey for the S. P. C. A. Sir, words fail me!—Yours, &c.,

"Qu 'Appelle."

SIR LOUIS DANE, and party, will probably leave Simla, for Lahore, via Kulu and Suket, on October, the 6th. At Suket the Lieutenant-Governor will install the new Raja.

THE PROBLEM IN MOROCCO.

FRANCE AND MULAI HAFID.

Hasty Recognition Deprecated.

GERMANY RESTIVE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

In political circles in Paris the situation in Morocco is viewed calmly.

It is deemed necessary to avoid premature negotiations for the recognition of Mulai Hafid and to obtain previous guarantees for his recognition of the Algeciras Act.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

Prince von Bulow's organ affirms the right of Moroccans to choose their own ruler. It thinks it desirable that the Moroccans should be quickly and thoroughly reassured with regard to France's policy in Morocco.

LATER.

Mulai Hafid has been proclaimed Sultan at Rabat, Salee and Larache.

MINISTERS AT MARIENBAD.

Luncheon with King Edward.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

M. Isvolsky and M. Clemenceau motored over from Carlsbad to Marienbad to-day and had lunch with King Edward.

Sir William Goschen and several others were present.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

M. Isvolsky, M. Clemenceau and King Edward had a private conversation after lunch at Marienbad.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

Conciliatory Measures.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that, replying to the Russian Ambassador, the Grand Vizier has promised the withdrawal of Turkish troops from the districts outside the disputed Persian territory and that the frontier Commissioners will receive conciliatory instructions.

TURKISH RAILWAYS.

Novibazar Line to be Shelved.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

The Turkish Commission has reported that the Novibazar Railway is of third rate importance, and has recommended the completion of the more important lines first.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

Men refuse the Wage Reduction.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

The Oldham cardroom operatives have decided against the proposed five per cent. reduction in wages. It is expected that the operatives generally follow suit.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE.

Proposed Russian Section.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

At an influential meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce it was decided to form a Russian Section of the Chamber for the purpose of strengthening trade relations between Great Britain and Russia.

FLOODS IN THE STATES.

Great Damage to Crops.

MANY FATALITIES REPORTED.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

Serious floods are occurring in Georgia and North and South Carolina.

Great damage has been done to the cotton and corn crops in South Carolina.

The lower sections of the city of Augusta are flooded and a number of fatalities are reported.

RACING.

The Great Ebor Handicap.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

The following is the result of the race for the Great Ebor Handicap :—

Rousay	1
Old China	2
Turbine	3

Four horses started.

The race was won by three-quarters of a length, and three lengths separated the second and third.

The betting at the start was 11 to 8 Rousay, 5 to 1 Old China and 7 to 2 Turbine.

CRICKET NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

Notts has beaten Sussex by 183 runs.

Warwick has beaten Derbyshire by an innings and 59 runs.

Gloucester has beaten Surrey by ten wickets.

Kent has beaten Middlesex by 117 runs.

The match between Somerset and Yorkshire was abandoned.

ARGENTINE AND BRAZIL.

Strengthening of Fleets.

RUMOURS OF WAR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

The Argentine Chamber has voted eleven millions sterling to increase the fleet and renew the field artillery.

There has been for some time talk of war between Argentina and Brazil, who is building three "Dreadnoughts" in Great Britain, with a view, it is suggested, to a probable contest over the future sovereignty of Uruguay.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

Departure from Sydney.

AUSTRALIA'S FAREWELL.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

A telegram from Sydney states that the American fleet has sailed for Melbourne.

The shores of the harbour were crowded with spectators bidding the visitors farewell.

THE LUARD MURDER.

Still shrouded in Mystery.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

The murder of Mrs. Luard is shrouded in complete mystery and the inquest has thrown no light upon it.

The newspapers are filled with surmises, theories and imaginary clues, but nothing tangible has been forthcoming.

THE SWAT IN FLOOD.

Bridge of Boats Broken.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 27.

A Peshawar correspondent, writing on 24th August, says :—The Swat River is in a very swollen condition. The bridge of boats over one of its branches, opposite the town of Charsadda, has been broken by the violence of the current, and it is impossible to relay it until the flood has subsided very considerably. In the meantime communication between Peshawar and Charsadda is maintained by means of ferry boats.

AFGHAN AFFAIRS.

Amir still at Kabul.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 27.

Latest news from Kabul shows that the Amir is still in residence there, having paid only short visits this summer to the Paghman hills.

MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

Local arrangements to be made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 27.

Arrangements for the cold weather manœuvres will be made locally in various Indian divisions. There will be no camps-of-exercise on a very large scale.

SAD DROWNING FATALITY.

A Young Lady Missing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 27.

A Srinagar correspondent sends the following account, dated 22nd instant, about the sad drowning accident in Kashmir.

The two Misses Lodge, with their mother and an aunt, had taken their house-boats to Bijbahara near Islamabad, on the night of the 21st instant. The whole party were sitting outside their boats, under Chinar trees, near the bank of the river.

About 9-30 p.m. one of the daughters went down to the boats to fetch something. A loud splash and a cry were heard, but, on running to the boats, the others could see nothing, the night being very dark.

Search parties, with lanterns, were out at once, but no traces of the body have been found up to this, the current at the spot being particularly strong after tue rains of the last few days.

CONCILIATION BOARDS.

Resignation of Strikers.

LORD MORLEY'S VIEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 27.

The Secretary of State has informed the Indian Railway Boards at Home that, while he is unable to approve of Railway legislation similar to that in force in the Post Office, which would make criminal the withdrawal of a railway servant from the duties of his position, without permission or notice, he has asked the Government of India to consider measures dealing with the conditions of engagement, provident funds, etc., which, when associated with Conciliation Boards, may tend to produce the desired results.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

The Indian Press Warned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 27.

The "Bengalee" says that it is an open secret that some Indian papers have been warned by Government not to reproduce articles which form the subject matter of prosecutions for sedition, and wishes to know if the Anglo-Indian press has been similarly warned, as extracts from incriminating articles are published by them ; and it instances the "Englishman," which published Mr. Subramania Iyer's articles.

THE TINNEVELLY RIOTS.

Trial of the Second Batch.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 27.

At the Sessions Court, Tinnevelly, before Mr. C. G. Spencer, I.C.S., the trial of Sundaram Iyer, Swadeshi preacher, and twenty-one other accused who formed the second batch in the Tinnevelly riot case, commenced last week, proceeding from day to day.

His Honor said he hoped to deliver judgment in the case against the first batch of accused on Saturday.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

Discontinued after Dusk.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 27.

At the Alipore Police Court this afternoon, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. F. C. T. Halliday, applied for the issue of a notice prohibiting the holding of meetings after half an hour before sunset in squares and public places in the suburbs of Calcutta and the 24 Parganahs.

Superintendents Creagan, Bell and Chhatterjee and several sub-inspectors gave evidence.

The Magistrate granted the issue of a notice which will take effect from to-day.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

Loyal Meeting at Surat.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 27.

A letter is published here, addressed to the Government of India, by Mr. Setù Vandebhai Khusalbhai, reporting a meeting held at Valod, in the Surat District, at which resolutions were passed condemning the Anarchist movement.

Barindro's Case.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 27.

At the High Court to-day, before Justices Brett and Ryves, Mr. Norton moved on behalf of the Crown in the case of Barindro Kumar Ghose and thirty others, who were committed to the Sessions by the Magistrate of Alipore.

Mr. Norton stated that all the accused in the above case, with the exception of Barindro Kumar Ghose, had been committed to the Sessions by Mr. L. Birley, Magistrate at Alipore, under Sections 121, 121A, and 133, I. P. C. Counsel asked for a rule on the District Magistrate to show cause why Barindro Kumar Ghose, who was committed for abetment of murder, should not also be committed for trial under Sections 121, 121A, and 133, I. P. C.

After hearing Mr. Norton their Lordships granted the rule, making it returnable for Monday next. A copy of rule to be also served on Barindro Kumar Ghose.

ARABINDO DEFENCE FUND.

"The Bengalee" Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 27.

The "Bengalee" makes a special appeal this morning for Rs. 60,000, which is required for Arabindo Ghose's defence. At present only Rs. 24,000 has been collected.

D. C. SANYAL'S SENTENCE.

Petition for Commutation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 27.

A petition is in circulation for signatures on behalf of Doorga Charan Sanyal for a commutation of sentence. It is addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor, and many Europeans are signing.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 27.

Major-General Adams, Derajat Brigade, does not now return to India until next December.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Debenture Loan of 1908.

Tenders amounting to Rs. 66,85,500 at and over Rs. 96-10-0 were accepted in full. The balance, Rs. 8,14,500, was distributed *pro rata* amongst those who tendered at Rs. 96-8-0. The average rate of the tenders accepted was Rs. 96-15-0. The aggregate total of tenders received was Rs. 79,88,500.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND has been granted three months' leave in September next, and Mr. H. V. Cobb, Resident, Western States of Rajputana, will act for him.

GROUND-NUT CROP.

First Forecast.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 27.

A summary of the preliminary forecast of the ground-nut crop in Burma for the year 1908-09 says :—

This is the first forecast submitted for the ground-nut crop. Forecasts are framed for the four principal ground-nut-producing districts (Hakokku, Magwe, Lower Chindwin and Myingyan) show 187,167 acres under ground-nut in the current year, giving an increase of 50,137 acres over last year's actuals. Ground-nut is also grown on a small scale in many other districts for which forecasts have not been received. Last year the acreage in these districts amounted to 8,186 acres and probably this year figures will be at least 80,000 acres. The total estimated area now under ground-nut in the current year is thus about 207,000 acres against 145,315 acres in 1907-08. Planting commenced in early June after the first showers. Subsequent drought in June and July checked operations, but it is not too late for further planting operations if later rains are favourable. Standing crop is in fair condition, but requires more rain for proper development.

MR. JUSTICE RAMPINI.

Presentation of an Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 27.

At an Evening Party yesterday in the rooms of the British Indian and Landholders Association, Mr. Justice Rampini was presented with an address couched in eloquent and eulogistic language and enclosed in a handsome silver casket, to which, in replying, he said that like all enlightened Europeans who had lived long in India he entirely sympathised with the aspirations of the educated classes to take a larger share in the administration of the Empire than they took at present, and, like enlightened men of both races, he only deprecated and disapproved of undue haste in advancing towards this aim, and of the methods which some misguided people employed to attain this object.

He could not venture to predict what change in the system of administration might take place in future years ; but it would certainly be one in the direction of admitting educated and duly qualified Indians more freely to the higher administrative posts of the Empire.

THE BURMA COUNCIL.

Introduction of New Bills.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

RANGOON, AUGUST 27.

The Burma Legislative Council will meet on Saturday, when the Hon'ble Mr. Young will move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the British Burma Pilots Act, 1883, and that the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

By the same member a Bill is to be introduced, and passed, further to amend the Rangoon Port Act.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rice will next move for leave to introduce and refer to a Select Committee, a Bill to provide for the prohibition of inoculation, and the licensing of Vaccinators in Burma.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Bombay Mail Collides.

SEVERAL INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 27.

No. 3 up Bombay mail collided early this morning with an out-going engine at Gomoh Station on the East India Railway. Two Indian passengers and two mail sorters, also the brakesman and fireman of the out-going engine, were slightly hurt. The line was cleared in four hours.

DERA GHAZI KHAN.

First House Undermined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 27.

Latest information from Dera Ghazi Khan is again disquieting.

The erosion has been increasing and is showing no sign of slackening. The main stream is now only 130 feet from the edge of the city. The first house of the city proper was undermined on Wednesday last.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Recrudescence Reported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 27.

Some recrudescence of plague is now taking place, especially in the Bombay Presidency and Mysore.

The record for the last week shows in Bombay Presidency 446 deaths, Mysore State 228, Hyderabad State 93, Central Provinces and Berar 88, Madras Presidency 76, Bengal 8, United Provinces 3, the Punjab 3, Burma 56, Central India 19 : total for all India 1 1 9 deaths.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

WOOL COMBING.

The Markets.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

From a particularly well-informed correspondent, writing from Boston on July 23, we have received the following note on the position and prospects of the woollen and worsted industries of the United States. "The domestic clip, the buying of which is nearly over, may be described as of a disappointing nature, there being much less than usual of really combing merino wool in it. In this way the weight of short combing or clothing wool will be largely augmented. Of last year's domestic clip there is still on hand from 25,000,000lb. to 40,000,000lb. according to various estimates. The woollen industry is in the worst state ; worsted mills being better employed. Taking the two together I am given to understand that at the very most only 60 per cent. of the machinery is employed. Some worsted spinners of medium size, I find, are running full time. The trade is fairly cheerful, for during the last month there has been more business doing. I believe that at the moment, however, the turnover is small. Wool of 46's quality seems to be most in request, and the high prices being paid for it in London just now may be largely traced to the fact that one mill here lost about 500 bales by the fire which recently burned up the Cunard wharf where they lay. Two other mills needed wool rather urgently, which would at once help prices up. One was the American Woollen Company, at present only running four days a week. In April last 350,000 freight railway waggons were standing idle in this country."

Writing on June 29 a pastoral correspondent in the Riverina district of New South Wales informs us that during the previous week rain had continued to fall with the best results. Although hand-feeding was not quite at an end he hoped that that costly process would not be required for more than four or five days longer, as the feed was springing everywhere. Although these rains have fallen far too late to make the lambing a good one, they will enable the sheep to recover their condition before shearing and greatly improve the wool outlook for next summer. From Victoria also the reports are satisfactory, although the heavy rains have been accompanied in some districts by snow and sleet and in all by severe frosts, which have done immense harm to stock. As usual of late the most favourable reports come from Queensland and South Australia. Several South Australian correspondents report fine rains, green feed and good prospects for the lambing, and we know from cablegrams that within the last few days further copious rains have fallen so that this State, which has had such a long run of good seasons, is evidently in for another, and little is left for either sheep farmer or wheat farmer to wish for except better prices. Our correspondents again refer to the slump in wool and the enormous losses of those speculators who bought in the Australian markets last season. Pastoralists who followed the advice given at the time in these columns are naturally jubilant, whilst those who made the mistake of shipping for realisation in London acknowledge that they made a useful mistake. The Australian pastoralist, however, is a cheery fellow, and not much given to "crying over spilt milk."

Practically nothing has been done in the Stock Exchange since last week, as the holidays have taken up two working days out of the seven. But the tone all round has been good. There has been a feeling of optimism which it is not easy to account for. The ridiculous war scare is dying a well deserved death. The raid on Home Rails was overdone, and I should not be surprised to see a reaction. Kaffirs have been good, and indeed the whole Mining Market has benefited by the increased feeling of confidence. The bulk of the business done has been insiders' business, for the country trade is confined to investment. There are a few people who cannot understand the continued demand for gold in Paris—and indeed if it continues it will create a very serious suspicion that there is something wrong politically, of which the outside world knows nothing. But I do not think the demand will continue. The Money Market keeps on the firm side, and rates are not likely to fall. But I see no clouds in the horizon, and if the air keeps clear there is no reason why we should not get a small autumn boom—in Kaffirs and Home Rails.

The railway dividends still dribble in, and candidly they are not as bad as they might be. It must not be forgotten that the past half-year cannot show any reductions in the coal bill, and all other expenses must have been equally high. The current half-year should be much better. The price of all raw material has fallen. The new coal contracts will begin to have effect shortly, and I look for considerable savings in all expenses. But the House is dead against Home Rails, and no client is ever advised to buy. On the contrary, every broker with whom I am acquainted says—sell. For that reason I think it wise to buy. No one ever goes badly wrong if he acts exactly opposite to the advice given him by his stockbroker. I do not mean by this that the stockbroker is dishonest. He is not ; he is merely a fool. The railway companies can, if they choose, cut down expenses, but they will not do this until they are forced. They can, if they choose, increase their passenger takes by copying the methods of the American lines. In the end they must reform, and they had better do it with as good a grape as possible. Prices are very low, and the yield upon the best stocks is good. A man who put ten thousand pounds into Home Rails to-day would see good interest on his money, and could hardly lose any of his capital. On the contrary, he might wake up one morning and find himself some thousands the richer.

A large number of impecunious stock brokers lived upon their bear of Brighton A during last year, in which the price, after having been as high as 123, fell to 66. I am surprised that we have not seen a bigger rise. A good many genuine holders must have sold out, for I am sure that nearly all the bears have long since bought back their short stock. The accounts show a saving in expenses, which is better than it looks, because the coal bill is £12,000 more. The surplus available for dividend is £422,400, as against £446,400, so that if coal falls in price, and other economies are effected, it is quite possible for the company to regain the lost half per cent. on the ordinary capital.

The speculative position in the New York cotton market is described by Messrs. Sellar, Wilson and Co., in their circular of July 24 as distinctly critical, especially for the bulls. "There has so far," they say, "been no opportunity to realise profits on long cotton, but rather bulls have been obliged to increase their lines in the effort to maintain prices, which promptly sag whenever support is withdrawn. Meantime selling by the South is steadily increasing and will presently reach proportions which will force bulls to accept a very large amount of cotton daily to hold the market up to the present level, as there is absolutely no demand from the trade. The only opportunity to liquidate must come from some serious disaster to the crop, and it is quite possible that this may occur during the month of August, which is always a critical time for the crop. So far, however, weather conditions have been almost ideal and the crop has progressed rapidly toward maturity. With a few weeks more of such uniformly favourable weather the plant will be in condition to render even an August drought less formidable than usual. Briefly stated, the position of the market at the moment is that there is a considerable interest on each side waiting further developments. The bulls are chiefly speculative and are relying on a change for the worse in weather and for the better in trade to bring about a more active market with an advancing tendency. Shorts are largely spot houses or houses with spot connections who are finding no demand for cotton and see that the present crop prospects are for a very large yield. In the circumstances it looks to us as if the task of maintaining prices would be increasingly difficult."

THE EMPIRE THEATRE.

"Amasis."

It can truthfully be said that "Amasis" stands out in a class separate from all the other plays which the Bandmann Opera Company is playing. Nearest to it perhaps is the "Greek Slave," but that is a play which won its popularity through the players, whilst "Amasis" has a genuine fund of humour of its own. Mr. Fenn, the author of the book, took the seemingly unhopeful tonic of throwing a brick at a catterwauling cat. To the majority of minds no topic could be more barren for the opera writer, but Mr. Fenn made it a sacred Egyptian cat and immediately was opened a wide field to be explored and he searched it successfully. In many ways the play, both the words and the music, reminds one of the old Savoy methods and there can be no better praise. Mr. Frank Danby played Seb-ak, the keeper of the crocodiles, shared the fun with Mr. Clifford, Amasis IX, Pharaoh of Egypt, and in different styles kept up rollicking fun throughout. Miss Lait was very winsome as the Princess Amasis, but Mr. Granby was hardly happy in his part of the cat-killing lover. Quite one of the best scenes was the trial in which Mr. Stephenson as "Ptolemy Theopompus Allakama," the Court Embalmer, acted as judge and Seb-ak as prosecutor, counsel for the defence and everything else. Mr. Stephenson throughout was exceedingly clever and Mr. Arnold as the High Priest was quite excellently impressive. One other lady must be mentioned, Miss Karkeek who played the lady's maid, a maid, welcome idea, who instead of being loved by all could not find a lover. If only for breaking down a worn out tradition the author ought to be rewarded with a niche in the temple of Fame.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS

Invitation from Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 27.

At a meeting of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee held yesterday at the Mahajana Sabha, Mount Road, it was resolved, with only one dissentient out of twenty-eight members present and all voting, that the Indian National Congress be invited to Madras this year under the new constitution adopted at Allahabad.

The following office-bearers were elected :—President—Hon'ble Nawab Syed Mahomed Bahadur ; Secretaries—Ryru Nambiar, Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer, and A. S. Balasubramania Iyer ; Treasurer—P Nagabushanam. A strong Executive Committee was also nominated.

CHITTAGONG'S WATER-SUPPLY.

Artesian Well Sunk.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 27.

To test the possibility of obtaining an artesian water-supply for the town of Chittagong on the recommendation of the Geological Department, an experimental boring was sunk and a water-bearing area has now been tapped between 650 and 800 feet from the surface. The quality of the water is reported to be excellent, but the amount which the reservoir will yield is still uncertain. About 80,000 gallons have been obtained in 24 hours by pumping. It is probable that a larger boring will have to be sunk in another part of the town.

MR. A. R. KALBERER, Examiner of Accounts, is granted combined leave for six months with effect from the 12th October 1908.

PROSECUTIONS against the Proprietors of Printing presses in Calcutta, for failing to make the necessary declarations under the Press Act, continue to be undertaken, the offenders being fined various small sums ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5.

DR. MASINA'S HOSPITAL.

A Deserving Institution.

Dr. Masina in presenting the fourth published Report of the Hospital observes that it is very gratifying to note that the institution has entered into the seventh year of its existence and has well maintained its efficiency, prestige, and popularity.

As in previous years the Hospital has been availed of by patients not only from the Bombay city and presidency but also from various other more distant parts of India. It is really very gratifying to note that the prestige and reputation of the Hospital have attracted patients from various part of Persia and even from Singapore.

Of the 775 patients admitted during the year there were :—

690 Parsees, 30 Christians, 32 Mahomedans, 23 Hindus.

From the above figures it will be conclusively seen that as in previous years the Hospital continues to supply a real and pressing want of the Parsee community and this must give great satisfaction to those who have been so generously supporting the Institution.

The following is a summary of the work done in the Hospital both in the General and Midwifery departments:—The total number of patients admitted was 775. Out of these 366 patients were admitted into the midwifery ward for confinement excluding 11 cases of abortion. The total number of operations performed was 318, of which 10 were operations in midwifery. 41 patients died out of the 775 admitted, so that the percentage of mortality from all causes was 5·29. The mortality among operated cases was 5·34 per cent. The percentage of mortality among 366 mothers confined was 1·09 and that among 350 babies born 9·42 excluding 20 still births and including 13 premature live births. All these figures speak for themselves as regards the work done in the Hospital. The Pathological Laboraty remains the same as it was last year. Several specimens have been added to the Pathological Museum including the vesical calculus (stone in the bladder) mentioned above.

The Hospital Buildings remained the same as before, namely, two buildings at Clare Road, Byculla, and a Convalescent Home at Bandora Point in the excellent bungalow belonging to the Hon'ble Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement. The Hon'ble Byramjee three buildings in addition to the above. For the above necessary repairs a monthly rent of Rs. 975 was paid during the year to the expenses of all in 1906. From as against Rs. 925 per mensem forms an item it will be seen that house rent The [illegible] of very heavy expenditure every year. also Clare Road buildings notwithstanding the alterations and additions made to them are not at all suitable for hospital purposes. However, encouraged by the generous support of the Parsee public towards having a specially designed building for the Hospital, a plot of ground admeasuring 15,228 sq. yds. and situated to the west of the Adelphi Hotel at Byculla, has been taken on lease for a period of 99 years and a further option for 99 years from Messrs. Tata & Sons. Designs, plans and estimates for the various blocks of buildings for the Hospital are being prepared by Mr. Fritchley of Messrs. Chambers and Fritchley and by Messrs. Shapurji Chandabhoy & Co., the well-known leading architects of Bombay. The architects are of opinion that the total sum required for an up-to-date Hospital building will amount to about Rs. 6,00,000. But the Building Fund promised up to the time of writing the Report amounts to only Rs. 1,77,810. Under the circumstances an earnest appeal is once more made to the public for further subscriptions to supply the urgent want of a specially designed Hospital building for an institution which has been rendering such useful and valuable services to the Parsee community for all these years.

The details of the income and expenditure of the Hospital for the year of report are given in Statement No. 10, from which it will be seen that the total income of the Hospital from all sources during the year 1907 amounted to Rs. 69,626 ; whereas the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 70,604. The excess of expenditure over income was therefore Rs. 978. This amount represents a nominal loss of Rs. 978 on the working of the Hospital during the year 1907 but the real loss amounts to Rs. 15,617 because in addition to this nominal loss of Rs. 978 there was spent towards the maintenance of the charitable portion (non-paying and part-paying patients) of the Hospital the sum of Rs. 14,639 which represents my personal income from paying patients of the Hospital, as will be seen from the statement of income of the Hospital from all sources. If from the above total loss of Rs. 15,617 be deducted Rs. 1,081 representing the amount of furniture bought for the Hospital in 1907, the real or nett loss will come to Rs. 14,536, as will be seen from Statement No. 14 showing the capital less during the year 1907. From the same Statement it will be seen that from 1st September 1903 to 31st December 1907 out of my own personal income from paying patients in the Hospital I have spent Rs. 54,416 for the maintenance of the charitable portion of the Hospital and if to this amount is added the sum of Rs. 7,785 being the capital loss in 1903-1904, the total amount spent by me after the Hospital comes to Rs. 62,201.

Out of 775 patients addmitted 286 paid less than Rs. 3 a day, that is less than the actual cost of their maintenance, and 250 were treated gratis or free of all charges. Thus nearly 70 per cent. of the patients took advantage of the charitable side of the Hospital and only 185 patients or about 24 per cent. paid a fee of Rs. 3 or more than Rs. 3 a day or such fees as could leave a margin of profit to the Hospital after paying actual out of pocket expenses. Out of 318 operations performed in 1907 only 129 paid operation fees. The remaining 179 operations were performed free of all charges. From the above figures it will be seen that during the year of report the number of patients who took advantage of the charitable side of the Hospital was relatively larger than that in former years and the Institution has thus fully justified its claims to public sympathy and support. As usual free and underpaying potients were admitted either on my own knowledge of their pecuniary condition or on the certificate or recommendation of subscribers or of members of the medical profession or of other known ladies and gentlemen.

The statements of accounts have been kindly prepared and audited at my request jointly by Mr. Shapoorjee Bomanjee Billimoria, A. F. F. A., public accountant, and Mr. Hormasji Shapurji Katrak. I cannot sufficiently thank these gentlemen for the great trouble they took and the very valuable time they spent in most carefully and minutely examining all books and vouchers. Both these gentlemen have worked without any honorarium and the zeal and devotion with which they went through their work was very praiseworthy. Their certificate of the correctness of the accounts is no mere ornamental addition to the different statements of accounts but must go forth to the public as an absolute guarantee of the proper administration and utilisation of the different funds of the Hospital. There are three different funds of the Hospital: The Current Expenditure Fund; The Endowment Fund; The Building Fund. The subscriptions and donations received during the year 1907 for the current expenses of the Hospital amounted to Rs. 20,987. As will be seen from the statement of income and expenditure that this amount, liberal as it is, has not been enough to defray the expenses of maintaining the charitable side of the institution. Still it is gratifying to note

that the institution continues to enjoy the confidence and sympathy of the public. The moneys received for the current expenses of the Hospital were spent in the year and have been accounted for in the report.

Endowment Fund of the Hospital :—The Endowment Fund which at the end of December 1904 amounted to Rs. 4,370 has been showing a very steady and satisfactory increase and stands for the year under report at the total of Rs. 25,358 and at the time of writing this report it stands at Rs. 31,544.

Building Fund of the Hospital :—It will be seen from Statement No. 11 giving details of this Fund that the amount collected up to the 31st December 1907 comes to Rs. 1,54,446 whereas at the end of December 1904 it stood at only Rs. 2,675. Though the actual sum collected comes to Rs. 1,54,446 up to December 1907, the amount promised up to the time of writing this report stands at Rs. 1,77,810, showing that even the Building Fund has been steadily increasing.

The Endowment Fund and the Building Fund o the Hospital have now been handed over to the Trustees of the Hospital. To those ladies and gentlemen who have subscribed from time to time to the different funds of the Hospital I feel most grateful for their spontaneous contributions and to the subscribing public and to my co-trustees I feel further grateful for the implicit confidence they have reposed in me by leaving in my hands the administration of the different funds. While I am on the subject of the funds and their administration I beg to draw once more the kind attention of the subscribing public to the fact that all subscriptions and donations given by Parsees are utilised for the relief of Parsee patients only, and non Parsee patients pay their own expenses or are maintained from contributions given by members of their respective communities or at my own expense. I must further mention here that the Building Fund of the Hospital so spontaneously and handsomely subscribed by Parsees will be utilised for erecting a block or blocks of building or buildings only and solely for the use and benefit of Parsees. The above facts ought once for all to remove the misapprehensions and prejudices against this Hospital created by interested parties in the minds of the charitably disposed Parsee public by insinuating that this being a cosmopolitan institution its claims on Parsee philanthropy are not so strong as they might otherwise be.

LORD KELVIN.

Lecture by Dr. Mackichan.

UNDER the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan delivered a lecture last night on "Lord Kelvin" in the Rooms of the Association, at Apollo Bunder, Bombay. The Hon'ble Sir Walter Hughes presided.

The Chairman, in introducing the lecturer, congratulated the audience upon having an exponent of the work of Lord Kelvin in the person of the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, who was, besides being a most accomplished scientist, one of the pupils of Lord Kelvin. Lord Kelvin was better known to his generation as Sir William Thompson, as the foremost and the most esteemed scientist of his time. His brilliant inventions in navigation, telegraphy and electric engineering were of world-wide fame, and he was distinguished in particular for his power of converting his best attainments to practical and industrial purposes. He was glad to think that this faculty was recognised as of great importance in the teaching of science in India, and he made no doubt that it would find an important place in the scheme of scientific education, of which they had heard so much of late, and in which Dr. Mackichan took so keen an interest.

The lecturer in opening his discourse remarked that the two great names, which adorned the history of the British Empire in the field of science, were those of Sir Isaac Newton, and Lord Kelvin, and what Sir Issaac was in his century, Lord Kelvin was in the era that had just closed. His was the most commanding intellect of his time, and in the department of science he was without a rival. The lecturer then traced the early history of Lord Kelvin's life, particularly in reference to his academical career. Referring to the research work of Lord Kelvin, the lecturer said, in the fifties of the last century there was no research laboratory in Great Britain and the first great work which Lord Kelvin did was with appliances which were of too humble a character, compared with the apparatus with which the modern laboratories were being equipped. But he ventured to say that even with those humble appliances he had done in his Glasgow laboratory work of a far greater value than the work that had been done with the most expensive appliances of the present day. The lecturer then enumerated the different inventions made in the different branches of science by Lord Kelvin, and said that his name would be especially associated with the sciences of electricity and magnetism. In fact, it might be said that he had laid the foundation of mathematical science of electricity and magnetism; and all his mathematical researches were pursued with a view to their practical application and interpretation. He did not believe in the value of mere abstract mathematical truths. Mathematics spoke to him in an articulate language. Among his inventions were instruments connected with sub-marine telegraphy, and the lecturer said that had it not been for these inventions, there would be no sub-marine telegraphy to-day. The lecturer then explained the mechanism and the working of the galvanometer, invented by Lord Kelvin, and said that by this instrument Lord Kelvin had put in the hands of telegraphists a means of signalling which could be adapted to the most delicate currents and which was exactly suited to the work of sub-marine telegraphy. The lecturer next showed the mechanism and working of siphon-recorder invented by Lord Kelvin, and demonstrated by apparatus how cable messages were received and transmitted. By this Lord Kelvin placed in the hands of telegraphists a means not only of indicating currents, but also of registering them permanently and of communicating messages in writing. Lord Kelvin's other inventions consisted of an improved mariner's compass, which was now used in every ship in the British Navy and perhaps also in every merchant vessel, and an improved deep sea sounding apparatus. In concluding his discourse, the lecturer said that Lord Kelvin's real greatness lay in that simplicity of character, which was an inspiration to students to study under him and to be associated with him. He never regarded with jealousy the results achieved by his contemporaries in scientific researches. He was a man of intense intellectual humility. He never rushed into regions of thought, with which he had no familiarity and on which he could not speak with authority. And the greatest feature of his character was that, though a master of science and conversant with the most advanced results in so many domains of physical enquiry, his faith was never shaken. He remained throughout his life a devout Christian, speaking reverently of religious things and seeking to walk humbly with his God.

On the motion of Mr. F. Clarke, votes of thanks were accorded to the lecturer, and the Chairman; and the proceedings terminated.

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

Night Closing of Sub-offices.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 27.

With reference to a notice, just issued, of the closing of a number of telegraph offices outside the presidency towns at night, I learn that only those offices are being closed where investigation extending over a considerable period has shown that the amount of night messages handed in is insignificant.

The arrangement in each case is coupled with instructions which are to be clearly posted up under a light outside the office to indicate to the public where the telegraph operator is to be found to despatch anything of real urgency. For such messages urgent rates with an extra fee of one rupee will be charged.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Communication Restored.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 27.

Through communication on the North-Western Railway, between Chund and Shorkot, was restored yesterday. This completes the repairs to the Colony district, a total length of 140 miles.

SANITATION OF CHITTAGONG.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 27.

Among other sanitary works necessary in Chittagong are, the construction of a municipal market, improvement of surface drainage, installation of small water-supply at the General Hospital, and a systematic extermination of jungle with the help of the annual grant from Government.

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

To be opened by the Governor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 27.

The Industrial Conference will be held in the Masonic Hall, Ootacamund, on 14th September. It will be opened by the Governor. After the Governor's address, sub-committees will be nominated for a detailed consideration of the various questions submitted to the Conference.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

COTTON IN MADRAS.

On an average of the five years ending 1906-1907, the area under cotton in the Madras Presidency has represented 8·4 per cent. of the total area under cotton in India. The total area sown with cotton in ryotwari villages up to the end of July 1908 is 76,900 acres or nearly 37 per cent. less than the area sown in corresponding period of 1907. It is also less than the average of five years by nearly 6 per cent., though it exceeds the average of ten years by nearly 2 per cent. The decrease is most marked under Salems, Northerns and Westerns, and is attributed to the defective rainfall. It is reported that the crop was sown generally in June or July, the months in which it is usually sown. The crop is generally in fair condition.

The total area under cotton reported from villages other than ryotwari 11,300 acres against 13,600 acres reported for the corresponding period of 1907.

No crop was sown in the Native States of Banganapalle and Pudukkottai.

GINGELLY IN MADRAS.

On an average of the five years ending 1906-1907, the area under gingelly in the Madras Presidency has represented 16·5 per cent. of the total area under gingelly in British India. The total area sown with gingelly in ryotwari villages up to the end of July 1908 is 225,400 acres or about 5 per cent. more than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1907. It is, however, less than the averages of five and ten years by about 19 and 25 per cent. respectively. The increase is most marked in Salem and Coimbatore and is attributed to timely rains during the sowing period. It is reported that the crop was sown generally in June or July, the months in which it is usually sown. The condition of the crop is generally fair though in several taluks it stands in need of more rain.

The total area under gingelly reported from villages other than ryotwari is 14,209 acres or about 22 per cent. more than that reported for the corresponding period of 1907.

STERLING BILLS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Bills on the Secretary of State for India in London for £500,000 offered for sale on Thursday the 31st August, 1908, at 15 29/32d. the rupee :—

	Calcutta	Bombay	Madras	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Total amount of tenders received	...	...	...	Nil
Total amount accepted.....	...	...	...	Nil

The Government of India are prepared to issue Bills of Exchange on the Secretary of State for India in London up to an aggregate amount of £500,000 at the rate of 1s. 3 29 32d. the rupee.

A PESHAWAR correspondent says it is rumoured that the Commander-in-Chief intends to pay Peshawar a visit in October or November for the express purpose of presenting medals and honours to those who have earned them in the late Zakka Khel and Mohmand Expeditions. There is to be a grand ceremonial parade, and it is even proposed to turf the parade ground for the occasion, or, at any rate, to sow a wheat crop as was done two years ago at Rawalpindi. It would almost seem best to make a permanent job of it while we are about it and put down turf. Water in Peshawar is available in almost unlimited quantities. The work of repairing the fort is going on at a snail pace. It will be remembered that a part of one of the bastions slipped away from the inner core last May.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, AUGUST 21.

The man who committed theft in the house of Mr. Reuben a chauffeur in the service of Nawab Luthfuddin, Khan Bahadur, by name Chota Khan (not Sulleman as mentioned in the "Notes" of the 5th instant), was found guilty by the City Criminal Court and sentenced to one year's hard labour. The property recovered was made over to the complainant, who thanked the Magistrate and did not withhold the expression of his high opinion of the Moglai police.

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Against all expectation but in complete order of natural consistency or harmony, a Hindu has succeeded to the vacancy on the Bench of H. H. the Nizam's High Court Mr. Balmukund is not unknown here, as he has held various appointments, latterly that of Chief Magistrate, when he was transferred to Gulburgah and then re-transferred last year to head-quarters as Secretary to the Debt Commission—a position which the late Bukshi Raghunath Pershad held with signal credit alike to himself and the State. Mr. Balmukund, is an officer of considerable experience, and though not a Barrister, he is a good lawyer and is one of those who appreciate the happiness arising from an approving conscience. It cannot be concealed that his appointment has caused disappointment in some quarters, but generally speaking it is not an unpopular one. In addition to his duties of a Puisne Judge, he will continue to hold the Secretaryship of the Debt Commission, drawing a moiety of the respective salaries, which will aggregate Rs. 1,250. This is regarded as unfair, in view of the fact that while holding dual responsibilities he will get less than a Judge of the High Court draws, viz., Rs. 1,500. Perhaps, it may be contended that his appointment on the High Court Bench is not permanent and that he must therefore abide by the Rules laid down by Government, which may be suited to the subordinate grades of the service, hence arises the exception. For example, if I am to act in another appointment and another man acts for me and I draw a moiety of my own salary and half of that of my acting appointment, it is all right and I have cause to be glad. But if I have to do both jobs under the same pecuniary conditions, it is clearly not right—certainly not just. *A fortiori* the argument applies to the case of Mr. Balmukund, and what I contend needs no further illumination. However, I congratulate an old fellow-citizen on his elevation to the High Court Bench, where I hope he will win all the laurels that are within his reach for the honour of his country and the glory of his Sovereign.

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Mrs. (General) Stephens gave an "At Home" last evening in the Address Hall of the Chudderghaut Public Gardens, Tennis, Badminton and Bridge being the features of the event, and as it was a Band evening, while the guests were amusing themselves, the Garrison Band added to the harmony of the evening. It would be superfluous to say that the arrangements were superb and that no pains were spared to make everbody comfortable, Mrs. Stephens being such an ideal hostess. The functions began at 5 and gave over at about 8 o'clock, the guests including Nawab Faridoon Jang, the Reverend Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Homan, Mr. and Mrs. Chatwood, Mr. Parisot, Mrs. Hugh Gough, Nawab Sarbuland Jung, Mr. Hyderi, Colonel Little, Major and Mrs. Patton-Bethune, Messrs. F. and C. dosSantos, Mr. Galloway, Mr. Stubbs, and Mr Grey.

°.°

Mrs. Johnston and Mrs. Chatwood have issued invitations to numerous friends to an "At Home" at St. George's Vicarage, Chudderghaut, on Monday next, at 5 p.m. The engrossing pastime of the evening will be the American Bridge Drive, which is just becoming locally fashionable and is not altogether occult or scientific. Four hands are played at each table with the cards as dealt ready. There is no game or rubber. Each player keeps his own score, honours, and tricks separately, and the winners of the last hand at each table move to the table with the next higher number, losers to that with the next lower number, and at the new table change partners. These are the main particulars to bear in mind to win success. I do not wish to be captious but confess I feel a holy horror of Bridge. Father Vaughan denounced it on the pulpit in London with all the warmth he possessed, and I shudder at the revelations regarding London Society. When I take a mental survey of all things, I firmly believe that the genius who invented the game was justified in baptising it Bridge. What could be more correct! This society Bridge is exactly the one that separates Heaven from Hell, with this qualification that all the passports issued from the former are lugubriously tendered at the latter place and never renewed. And there is no chance of that!

°.°

The Moula Ali Oorus is over and His Highness and suite are still at the Hill. The Lingampali Mela, to which many anxiously look forward, was comparatively tame this year—perhaps, the expectation of rain, which was threatening for some days, prevented tradesmen opening out or rather putting up their stalls. Amongst the nobles who came to witness the Fair, Nawab Luthfuddin, Khan Bahadur, shaped well, driving four-in-hand preceded and followed by a large body of troopers.

Up to now we have had only 15 inches of rain, and to secure our annual average we require 17 more. Everything in the market for man and beast is abnormally dear. To add to economic troubles, cholera is on the increase and not confined to any particular place.

Mr. Abdus Samud, Personal Assistant to Rai Lalta Pershad, who is the Nazim of the Salar Jung Estate, fell a victim to Cholera last Monday. People are upset and more or less in a state of "nerves." Secunderabad is in a worse plight.

°.°

I hear from a fairly good source that Mrs. A. B. Chatwood is to be appointed an assistant to her husband, who is, as you know, the Artronomer and Superintendent of the Nizam's Observatory.

SALSETTE ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I be permitted to draw the attention of the Authorities concerned through the medium of your valuable Journal to the present condition of Malad-Marwa Road in Salsette (the first portion from Malad nakka to Khote's Bungalow), a distance of a mile, which is at present unfit for traffic, as there was no metalling put to this portion since last year. At present the Muccadum is patching up the road with the gutter mud and adding few rubbles here and there but there is no improvement up to this date. I would therefore request the energetic Executive Engineer of Thana District to see to this and order such material that will keep the road hard in the Monsoon.—Yours, etc.,

A TRAVELLER.

THE twin sons and two daughters of a gardener at Dartmouth named Boon have been refused admission to a local school because they were hatless. Mr. Boon declines to allow his children to wear hats or caps, and while the dispute between him and the headmaster remains unsettled the children are being kept at home.

LOW PAID GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope you will not grudge me a short space in your valuable columns for ventilating the just claims of a large number of low-paid Government servants, moved by whose pitiable circumstances the benign Government have recently published a Resolution sanctioning the grant of local allowance to their low-paid servants (to whom grain compensation is not admissible under the Rules) serving in Bombay, at percentages varying in proportion to the salaries drawn by them. The maximum limit of salaries fixed upon as deserving of help at the hands of Government is Rs. 200 per mensem, which sufficiently justifies the general outcry of an abnormal increase in the cost of living in Bombay. There can be no two opinions about the best intentions of Government in thus taking steps to extend a helping hand to their low-paid servants. Unfortunately, however, the word "Clerk" occurs in the body of the above Resolution by a strange coincidence, which is likely to be construed as technically restricting the operation of the Resolution to "clerks" alone, and as excluding other equally faithful servants of Government who have the misfortune to be non-clerks, such as Readers, Schoolmasters, Press Examiners, Typists, &c. This would lead to the anomaly that whereas a Head Clerk drawing Rs. 200 per mensem, who must necessarily feel the pinch of the present costly living in Bombay much less than lower-paid non-clerks mentioned above drawing salaries hardly sufficient to enable them to live from hand to mouth, would conveniently strengthen his present resources by being declared eligible to draw the allowance, the poor non-clerks would have to sit silent though groaning under the unbearable burden of the struggle for existence. And all this for no fault of theirs—merely owing to their misfortune of being not designated as "clerks." It is obvious from the spirit of the Resolution that the only intention of the benign Government is to afford possible help to their low-paid employees, and that the test of eligibility for the grant of local allowance is rather the amount of salary drawn than the nature of the duties performed. The distinction mentioned above is so invidious that it is no exaggeration to say that it must never have been intended by the benign Government. It is, therefore, extremely desirable in the interests of justice that Government should take steps at an early date to preclude the possibility of any technical difficulties arising in the interpretation of the word "Clerk" by making the phraseology of the above Resolution sufficiently elastic to comprise generally the whole class of their low-paid servants drawing up to the maximum amount of salaries sought to be supplemented by the grant in question, which will certainly be in keeping with the liberal motives underlying the spirit of the Resolution in question.—Yours, &c,

JUSTICE.

Bombay, August 26.

DEAR FOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall thank you if you will be good enough to allow these few lines room in your valuable paper at your earliest convenience.

It is a question for consideration that even this year the rain is so much favourable in this Presidency, if I am right to say so, yet the food is so dear that its price is just as was since August last year, and the middle class people have collapsed, they have been totally ruined. I don't mean the poor class are doing well, but the poor class can come forward and can ask pecuniary assistance of help from their acquaintances or others if they can get any one to assist them, but the middle class out of shame could not do so. Everything necessary for life has gone high in prices from 70 to 100 per cent.

The Government have allowed Presidency allowance I understand, some merchants too have been giving helping hands no doubt, solicitors in some cases have been paying their clerks certain extra allowances &c., and I trust all such firms will do justice to give their employees their generous support.—Yours, etc.,

A CLERK.

THE FARMER AND THE EXCISEMAN.

An actual incident of the census of production :—He was a farmer advanced in years, very conservative in his habits, and not very well informed on such matters as the modern activities of the Board of Trade. "What be they a-goin' to do next?" he said—"they" being his comprehensive way of referring to the national administrators. "This ear they sent me a long paper axing me questions all about my farm and my stock, and what I growed for the cattle and what I sold. Fill it up? Not me. I send it 'em back sharp. Then what do you think? Three or four days later along comes the Exciseman, and he wants me to answer them questions. He says—'How muoh hay do you grow?' I says—'I didn't weigh it.' He says—'How much wool did you clip?' I says—I sold it on the sheep's backs.' He says—'How many pigs did you sell?' I says—"I didn't sell any.' (No more I did, for markets was so bad I fair gen em away.) He says—'How many eggs did yer get from yer poultry?' I says—'That's the missis's business.' He says—Where's the missis?' I says—'She's gone for a holiday.' And that wor enough for him; he cleared out. He wanted it for a census of production, did he? That's all my eye. He wanted to know all about the farm so as he could squeeze more Income Tax, I reckon."

THE last few weeks have been a time of great activity for the loyalists in this country, says the "Pioneer," resolutions and manifestos flowing in from district and town to bear witness to the feelings of abhorrence aroused in every true Indian's heart by the latest phases of the campaign of sedition. Perhaps the most remarkable, however, of many remarkable manifestos is that just issued by the Shebaits of Kalighat temple, prohibiting the holding of political meetings in the neighbourhood of the shrine and enjoining on their following "the desirability of endeavouring to attain progress with the gentle slope and not by precipitation as well as the necessity of looking upon the Government undoubtedly as a great and civilised one, as a powerful instrument of that progress, the course of which can never lie through violence, lawlessness and race hatred." This is not the sort of advice one would perhaps have expected to emanate from what is generally supposed to be a centre of blind unthinking fanaticism. It is none the less welcome, however, because unexpected.

To enable Japan to compete favourably in the commerce of to-day the Japanese Government has adopted the practice of requiring their diplomatic and consular officers abroad to procure and forward to the department of Agriculture and Commerce for their museum at Tokio samples of articles, either manufactured in their respective districts or imported into them, which are competing or are likely to compete with Japanese productions, or samples of articles which Japan might possibly be able to produce.

SPORTING NEWS.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The Bombay Gymkhana Tournament.

THE second of the semi-finals in the above Tournament came off yesterday evening between the Bombay Gymkhana and the West Ridings, holders, and a better game could not have been wished for. A large crowd turned out in anticipation of this and party feeling ran high, each having their own section of supporters, boisterously applauding each little move—good or lucky.

More evenly matched the teams could not have been and, if one could say so, both deserved to win and the Gymkhana must be heartily sympathised with in that the least bit of luck would have caused a different result. In point of science it was a capital exhibition of the game, bustling forward play as well as attractive loose work and pretty combination amongst the sprinters of each side.

As those who witnessed last year's games could easily have predicted, the advantage in the pack lay with the Ridings and the secret of their success lay in the fact that they got possession of the ball more frequently than did their opponents. It was a surprise to see the Gymkhana right lasting so well; in fact at the very end they were more than holding their own. Their great fault lay in the slowness with which they formed round and as a consequence their defence were given a busy time, stopping rushes. It must also be said that there were too many "wingers." On the other hand the Ridings broke up and formed round very fast and were of great assistance to their backs.

Whereas the Gymkhana forwards are not quite as good as we have known them in the past, their three-quarter line were not only superior to those opposite of them on this occasion, but the best seen for many a year. Hearson was not seen to much advantage and Haynes felt the want of weight and appeared to be nervous but Baker did well and Ward was quite the best man on the field. Both in defence and attack he was superb, always handy and dashing through whenever an opening offered. His try after a long dribble was probably one of the finest things those present had ever seen and his kicking was excellent, an attempt from a free kick going barely a foot to the right when an opportune gust of wind might have turned it between the posts and given the home side a win.

At half too the Gymkhana pair were quicker, and cleaner, and whereas Blair rather outshone Ash on Tuesday, though the latter did many clever things which the public do not see or appreciate, Ash yesterday proved himself the most brilliant of either pair. Without exaggeration his play may be compared to the Scotch half, Munro. It must not by any means be inferrred that the other three were not good—they were, though those who watch the play carefully could scarcely admire the methods of the Riding pair. They were not pulled up for not putting in straight as often as they should have been, and when Morris in particular kicked the ankles of the corner man in the scrum it did not tend to make the game as clean as it might have been.

Of the Ridings' threes Chapman and Ryan were the best, the former especially doing some very fine work and using good judgment in light places. He had to thank Haynes' muff when he scored in the first half, but his try in the second was a fine one hopelessly bluffing the opposition. Neither backs made any palpable mistakes, Crampton's kicking giving the visitors a distinct advantage.

At one time early in the second half it looked as though superior stamina would give the Ridings a substantial victory, but the Gymkhana bucked up marvellously, Gillett, Gilbert and Hotson being the pick.

The Ridings opened the game by kicking off from the Northern end and any advantage gained by this was nonplussed by Ward finding touch well. From a kick-up, the Ridings tackled Cole well near goal but Ash relieved cleverly. Wilson getting out from scrum tried a drop at goal but failed to raise it and Cole knocking on there was a scrum in front of goal. In this, Blair was found off-side and Wilson converted an easy goal, though the ball glanced off the left upright. This placed the Ridings three points ahead.

From the kick-off, Chapman fumbled and off-side during the ensuing scrum gave the Gymkhana a "free." The kick by Ward near the touch-line only fell a matter of two feet short. They however, continued to press till Wilson with a tricky run relieved to near half-way. Baker next brilliantly intercepted a pass and the ball went along the line to Ash who, finding himself cornered, punted across but Ryan touched down. A "free" to the Ridings and a long punt by Wilson saw them up again and Ryan was unlucky to be pulled up during a good move. The same thing happened a moment later when Hearson and Baker got away. Soon after from a scrum, Ash got on and completely beating Wilson and Ryan, put in a splendid little run before passing to Hearson, who in turn gave to Ward, and he ran in between the posts; also converting and placing the home team in front.

Soon after the kick-off, Morris was at last pulled up for off-side, he having more than once been guilty of kicking the ankles of the last line of the Gymkhana pack. Exchange kicks saw the ball on neutral ground till Chapman was found off-side and Ward tried a place-goal from the half-way line. It was a magnificent kick passing straight between the posts and giving the Bombay team a lead of 8 points to 3.

From a scrum following the kick-off Wilson running round the blind side, got clean away and even passed Cole but had already gone into touch. Exciting play followed on the very goal-line, Cole finding touch with a Soccer kick. A moment later however, just when they were clearing Ward was found off-side, but the place-kick just past—the 25 went wide. Back again, Ash relieved with a useful punt and Haynes dashing up to spoil a pass by Wilson, further helped them. The next one by Ash, however, fell short of touch and Ryan made a mark, but once more the kick went to the left. The next thing was a good move amongst the Ridings' three-quarters leaving Turner unmarked, but Chapman running on himself punted over Blair's head and Haynes muffing it picked up and ran in. Wilson made a poor attempt at a difficult angle and this left them still two points to the bad.

Hearson was unfortunate to knock, on a rather ultra strict decision, soonafter the drop-out and a well-taken "free" by Ward saw the Gymkhana well up when the whistle went for half time. Score :—

Bombay Gymkhana... 1 goal and 1 penalty goal—8 points.

West Ridings—1 penalty goal and 1 try—6 points.

First to gain any advantage on resuming were the Ridings through a forward rush which Cole and then Gillett checked. From the scrum however Wilson gave to Chapman and he completely beat the opposition with the old trick of pretending to pass but keeping hold of the ball. The position was not an easy one and Ryan's kick went wide. The Ridings were now a single point in front.

Turner taking the kick-out cleverly, they were back again and Haynes being pulled down near goal, Ryan getting from the scrum took advantage of a fine opportunity to drop a goal and placed his side five points to the good.

With an injury to his right knee Haynes was obliged to leave the field for a couple of minutes. Baker finding touch well the Gymkhana were at last at half-way. When they came back, Captain Turner pulled Morris up for a time-worn trick of not putting the ball straight into the scrum. The Ridings getting the ball in the scrums, their forwards gave the opposition a busy time. A fine bit of tackling by Hearson led up to a dribble by Ward. He wisely refrained from picking up and pushing past Wilson and Ryan who got in his way, beat Crampton for pace and scored a splendid try. His kick went only about a foot to the right.

From the kick-out, Ward found touch between the goal-line and "25" and the Gymkhana were awarded a free near the goal line. Ward's kick again went to the right. A long drop-out was well returned by Baker and Turner muffing the ball went into touch near goal. Crampton was forced to soccer kick into touch and a capital tackle of Wilson by Ash saw the Ridings in great danger. A rather lucky kick along the ground found them relief, as did a good one by Crampton. Tresilian and Gilbert were prominent in forward play and a neat mark by Ash found touch in the Ridings' ground. He followed with another and punted across but Hearson over-ran it, a splendid run was instituted right along the line, Baker taking prettily and Ash stopping the rush which followed, the visitors were still on the defensive and a little run by Hearson saw them further up. On being sent back, Ward found touch well up and Morris was found off-side. From a scrum soon after Ash set his threes going, but the whistle went for some reason. Blair and Ash saved a dangerous run and the whistle going soon after left the Ridings winners after a most exciting game as under :—

West Ridings.—1 penalty goal, 1 dropped goal and 2 tries for 13 points.

Bombay Gymkhana.—1 goal, 1 penalty goal and 1 try for 11 points.

TEAMS.

West Ridings		Bombay Gymkhana.
Crampton	Back	Cole.
Johnson	Three-Quarters	Baker
Ryan		Hearson
Chapman		Ward
Turner		Haynes
Morris	Halves	Blair
Wilson (Capt)..		Ash (Capt)
McCommack..	Forwards	Gillett
Webster		Hotson
Culpan.....		Gilbert
Stimbery.....		Tresilian
Haigh		Cassels
Stokes		Hardie
Turner		Saxby
Waddington..		Robinson

Referee :—Capt. Turner, R. A.

RESULTS.

	I Round.	Semi-finals.	Finals.
Poona Gymkhana	Bombay		
Bombay Gymkhana..	11pts to 3pts.	West Ridings	
West Ridings	West Ridings.	13pts to 11pts.	Saturday 29th Aug.
Carabineers.....	15pts. to 3 pts.		
Somerset L. I.....	Somersets		
The Casuals.....	3pts. to nil.	R. Scots 6pts. to 4pts.	
Royal Scots	Bye		

FINALS.

Saturday, 29th August : West Ridings vs Royal Scots.

NOVICES BOXING TOURNAMENT.

Second Battalion, Royal Scots.

FIRST NIGHT.

THE above Tournament opened last night at the Garrison Gymnasium, Colaba, and a large crowd of spectators in khaki thronged the arena, filling it to its utmost capacity. Fifteen fights were gone through and some excellent boxing was witnessed, particularly in the Fearher Weights. Captain Rundle and Mr. La Teche acted as Judges, while Hon. A. Hill-Trevor was Referee, Sergeant Dow keeping the watch.

The finals will be fought out to-night.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Pte. Hill vs. Pte. Boyce. A one-sided contest in which Boyce did as he liked with his lankier and taller adversary.

Pte. Cassidy vs. Pte. King. A good fight in which King won at the end of the second round.

FEATHER WEIGHTS.

Pte. Mulhern vs. Pte. Brewster. A well-fought-out two rounds and Brewster was declared winner.

Pte. Evans vs. Pte. Kay. Evans rushed at his adversary, but soon got winded and in the second round was placed on his defensive.

The third was a good bout. Kay was declared winner.

Pte. Stainforth vs. Pte. Gillespie. The first round was in favour of Stainforth, while the second one was more level. In the third, Stainforth knocked his adversary down and the latter failing to rise, he was declared winner.

Pte. Haldane vs. Pte. Temple. Temple looked the stronger of the two, but after a couple of minutes' exchanges, he retired from the stage.

INTERMEDIATE WEIGHTS.

Pte. Boyce vs. Pte. Crayton. An excellent two rounds and in middle of the third Crayton gave in in favour of Boyce.

BANTAM WEIGHTS.

Pte. Moynes vs. Pte. Chapman. After a couple of minutes' good fighting, Chapman had a fall and on rising, retired in favour of Moynes.

There was now an interval of ten minutes, after which the Tournament was again resumed.

FEATHER WEIGHTS.

Pte. Lindsay vs. Pte. Brewster.—Brewster, who had previously disposed of Mulhern was set to face Lindsay. An excellent fight was witnessed and the three rounds having found neither give in, a fourth one was ordered, which was also a very level one. The judges after a good deal of consultation amongst themselves awarded the fight to Lindsay.

Pte. Perry vs. Pte. Kay.—Kay, who had beaten Evans previously, had a good two rounds with Perry, but having fouled in the third, the latter (Perry) was declared the winner.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Pte. Lothian vs. Pte. Smith.—An unequal fight in which Smith retired in the middle of the second round.

Pte. Mimms vs. Pte. Prior.—Mimms had the worst of the fight in the third round and Prior was declared winner.

Dr. Smith vs. Pte. Boyce.—Boyce who had previously disposed of Hill, put in an excellent two rounds and on Dr. Smith giving in at the close of the second one, he was declared winner.

INTERMEDIATE WEIGHTS.

Pte. Lynch vs. Pte. Glover.—After a good first round, Glover finding himself beaten, retired at the close of the second.

Pte. Dodds vs. Pte. Clement. At the close of the first round, Clement gave in in favour of Dodds.

CHOLERA IN BOSTAN.

Epidemic Increasing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, AUGUST 27.

Cholera round Bostan is increasing and threatens to become epidemic. Third class passengers from that station are not being booked to Quetta.

RACING.

Seventh Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 27.

The following horses were left in after declaration of forfeit at noon to-day :—

THE HORSE CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Sugarapple. Sir Galahad, Wolferton, Metal Maid, Ure, Oakton, Gambara, Squire Alfred, Metal Boy, The Master, Dormant, Sacricomar, and Bucolic.

THE ALL PONY CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Carmenita, Mimie, Lady, Leslie, Evening, Herald, Rushley Rose, General, Fife and Belle Olaf.

THE WELTER CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Remembrance, Fritz, Chungiz, Mahan, His Highness, Arab Sheik, The Barb, Elector, Kastantin, Balmoral, Ashroff, Hamrin, Zargaum, Moonim, Come Soon, Fattahal Kher, Young Salanie, Devon, Talib, Wellington, Dhamas, Brigand II., Nusser, Danar and Minx.

DRAW FOR THE LITTLE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

1ST DIVISION.

Sublime, Rajput, Saeed, Betty, Rufus, Prince, Chestnut, Fantom, Zari, Gwalior, Good Morning, Disguise, Little, Joker, Little Martaban, Martini, and Minx.

2ND DIVISION.

Godolphin, Print Craft, Hullo, Damint Little, John, Rogers, Najmi, Eagins, Sir George, Gancho, Plashy, Gafil, Jalmeod, Sherali, Happy Land.

DRAW FOR THE MAIDEN PLATE.—Distance —6 furlongs.

(1) Mutlag, Fallah, Hullo, Santra, Afreed, Holker, Viceroy, Fairfield, Jehangir, Heshan, Hoodaib, Martyn, Virtuous, Bay, Little, Gafil, Toskin, Silver Stream, Heron, and Real Blood.

(2) Godolphin, Sanjakdiar, Fritz, Farick, Arcadia, Turkish Flag III., Ateybo, Pootas, Hamayoon, Good Chance, Muddaries, Surrender, Nasaralla, Murzook, Hasty, Jeck, Little, Martaban, Narsin, and Blood.

POONA CLOSED MEETING.

MONDAY 31ST AUGUST.

HANDICAPS.

HURDLE PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Umutbee, 11st 12lbs.; Davoji, 11st. 4lbs.; Recovery 11st. 3 lbs.; Nell Gwynne, 10st. 12lbs.; Cairasmore, 10st. 7lbs.; St. Michael, 9st. 13lbs.; Donald, 9st. 10 lbs.; and Good Luck, 9st. 3 lbs. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 6lbs.

THE ARAB WELTER PLATE.—Distance—1 mile.

Court-Martial, 11st. 12lbs.; Arabistan, 11st. 6lb.; Deenar, 11st. 5lbs.; Gendarme, 11st. 4lbs.; Minx, 11st. 3lbs.; Betty, 10st. 13lbs.; Sher, 10st. 12lbs.; Young Lomond, 10st. 11lbs.; Mirdas, 10st. 5lbs.; Veto, 10st. 3lbs.; M. V. O. 10st. 1lb.; Express, 10st.; The Munshi, 9st. 12lbs.; Martini, 9st. 3lbs.; and Modesty, 7st. 10lbs. Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 4lbs.

THE HORSE WELTER PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Chassepot, 12st.; Pincher, 11st. 12lbs.; Lady Lomond, 11st. 6 lbs.; Umutbee, 11st. 4lbs.; Spirea, 11st. 2lbs.; Yuba, 10st. 11lbs.; The Earl, 10st. 10lbs.; Raincloud, 10st. 7lbs.; Cairasmove, 10st. 5lbs.; Daroji, 10st. 3lbs.; White Healther, 10st. 1lb.; Ashanti Gold, 9st. 12lbs.; Nell Gwynne, 9st. 10lbs.; Platoon, 9st. 9lbs.; St. Michael, 9st. 8lbs.; and Oscudor, 9st. 7lbs. If top weight accepting be under 11st. 10lbs., it will be raised to that amount and the others in proportion.

THE PONY PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Cracker, 13st.; Gladstone, 11st. 10lbs.; Tete-a-Tete, 10st. 7lbs.; Carmenita, 9st. 12lbs.; Robin, 9st. 6lbs.; Belle Olaf, 8st. 13lbs.; Redshot, 8st. Top weight not accepting, weight to be raised 4lbs.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th Aug. on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	300	150	.....	450
Or per mile of Railway ..

STORIES OF DIPLOMACY.

The most imaginative book conceivable would be a full and complete history of the diplomacy of one or other of three European countries. In the preface to his "Story of British Diplomacy" Mr. T. H. S. Escott is careful to point out that he himself has abstained altogether from any such Herculean effort. "The less ambitious object," he writes, "of this work is systematically to disentangle the thread of international narratives from the general events of contemporary history." This in itself is a vast and complex undertaking, but, mixed up with these naïve records of history, there are many exceedingly interesting sidelights on the personalities of the most interesting Courts of Europe.

AN ATTACK ON FRENCH WINE.

"It is generally supposed that it is only in our own recreant days that treaties appeal to "the blooms and business" of our nation, but by that hard commercial blow to Louis XIV., the "Methuen Treaty," we have a tariff coup that might have been formulated yesterday in any of our Colonial Assemblies:

"The familiar lines with which the compact inspired the versifier of the next century remain the finest and most suggestive summary of the Methuen Treaty's tendencies and results:

"Proud and erect the Caledonian stood.
Prime was his mutton and his claret good.
"Let him take port!' the English statesman cried.
He took the poison and his spirit died."

"Hitherto the habitual beverage of the English upper classes had been distilled from the grapes of Italy and France.

GEORGE III.'s QUESTION.

"It is also a mistake to imagine that the diplomacy of the past was always essentially "suaviter in modo." Take the case of Jackson, English Envoy to Denmark during the crisis that led up to the capture of Copenhagen in 1807. Jackson openly refused to believe the Danish Crown Prince's statement that he had never made common cause with Napoleon: 'Were you,' asked George III., when Jackson recited the whole incident, 'upstairs or on the ground floor at the time of your telling the Danish Prince you did not believe him?' 'On the ground floor, so please your Majesty.'

"That was well,' rejoined the King, 'for your, sake, otherwise had he been of my way of thinking he would certainly have kicked you downstairs.'" On the other hand, quite minor, what would strike one as almost mediæval points of etiquette have lingered on into almost modern times: "Between the Courts and people of Paris and St. Petersburg a lasting bitterness had grown out of the ex-President seizure of the Imperial dignity, as has already been said, by the style of Napoleon III. Refusing to follow the example of the other Powers, the Tsar persisted in addressing the new French monarch not as 'Monsieur mon frere,' but as 'Moncher ami.'"

THE SUEZ CANAL.

"One of the most important coups of modern British diplomacy was due to that famous journalist Mr. Frederick Greenwood: "During 1875 Mr. Frederick Greenwood, then editor of the "Pall Mall Gazette," learned the intention of France to dominate the new waterway. To Mr. Henry Oppenheim he suggested the purchase. Disraeli, struck by the idea, approached Baron Lionel de Rothschild. The £4,500,000 for securing the shares to England were at once forthcoming; the Rothschilds were only persons who could have found the money. Their profit on the transaction, at five and a half per cent. was £100,000. From all Europe, except France, as well as from De Lesseps himself, congratulations on the Suez purchase poured into the Foreign Office."

IN 1870.

"At the opening of the Campaign of 1870 the Prussians complained that the British Cabinet had shown itself incapable of impartiality by failing to forbid the exportation of coal and arms into France. "As for Lord Granville," observed Bismarck, "I know him of old." This, the author of this book maintains, was a delusion on the part of the German Chancellor. "'I never,' said to me in 1886 Lord Granville himself, saw Bismarck but once, and then for a few minutes only during my attendance on the Queen abroad. It was in a garden; while we were chatting we suddenly heard the cry 'Sharp,' the cant word signifying the sovereign's approach. On this Bismarck suddenly disappeared in a shrubbery; after that dive into the bushes I never saw him again.'"

A THIER'S STORY.

"That famous French statesman, Thiers, had numerous interviews with Lord Granville on the subject of English intervention on behalf of France: "On one occasion Thiers had pleaded his cause with so much vigour as to sink back in his chair exhausted. There he remained perfectly silent and motionless. He showed no signs of breathing. His English host, in his own words to me, 'felt no doubt that the "old man eloquent" had breathed his last.' 'While,' continued Lord Granville, 'about to call for help I thought I should be making a scene for nothing if, after all, Thiers was only asleep. I therefore proceeded as noisily as I could to break a huge piece of coal and banged the fire irons about. My visitor immediately awoke, and, with a placid smile, continued his appeal more fresh than he had begun it.

A VIEW OF LORD PALMERSTON.

"In regard to the supposed pressure of British influence in Prussia to moderate her terms, that has been proved long ago never to have been in question. Palmerston," said Granville, "wasted the strength of England by brag; it is not for me fruitlessly to expend any moral influence we may have by laying down general principles to which nobody will attend. Above (all was the exact remark I heard from Lord Granville), I had to abstain from anything which would only agravate Germany and encourage France to hold out."

THE NOBLE ART.

Mr. Roosevelt is a tall man of his hands. That is common knowledge. He likes to practise what he preaches—so far as the narrow limitations of an inferior world will permit him to do so. So that we are not surprised by a phrase in a Reuter message from Newport which has all the air of cause and effect. Mr. Roosevelt had been talking on his favourite theme of a big navy for the States. And then we read in a sentence which reminds us that brevity is the soul of wit—"The Mayflower, while en route from Oyster Bay to Newport, sank a schooner in the Sound, but saved the crew." No ridiculous rhodomontade about this! No strained hyperbole; no purple periods. Just a round unvarnished tale, a simple statement, to which simplicity gives its own horrific force, of this achievement of Mr. Roosevelt's yacht. So might the Sir Drake or another of the splendid pirates and buccaneers who served Elizabeth have noted in some private diary, "Sank three galleons between lunch and tea. Stomach-ache a little better." We get a whiff of the great and spacious days. We are almost tempted to regret the touch of modern meanishness displayed in the phrase, "but saved the crew."

So much for the Presidential practice. Of a truth the Presidential theory is no less admirable. "I want," said Mr. Roosevelt, "a first-class fighting navy or no navy at all, because a first-class fighting navy is the most effective guarantee of peace that this nation can have. There are always a number of amiable, well-meaning people who believe in having a navy merely for coast defence. A purely defensive navy would be almost worthless . . . We should do everything we honourably can to avoid trouble; but when we do go to war, that war will only be excusable if the navy is prepared to hammer its opponent until he quits fighting." Perhaps "excusable" is an odd word to use; morally it sounds a strange doctrine that a bloody war is to be justified according to the power of one of the combatants to hammer the other "until he quits fighting." This may have been the sanction of the past. But one had imagined that in the twentieth century the ideals of civilisation and ethics had made so much progress that we no longer let out the blunt truth in this fashion, but rather sought to cover up the ineradicable impulses of national rapine and murder with some pretence that only devotion to high moral causes could tempt us to draw sword. However, we think we know what Mr. Roosevelt really meant, and we do not propose to follow him into the side issues of an ethical consistency, into his somewhat unusual notions of the value of land fortifications as a guarantee of island security, or into his discussion of the reality of the Monroe Doctrine.

These are American questions which America is well able to determine without the aid of our impertinent counsel. What chiefly interests us is to find Mr. Roosevelt growing more and not less insistent in pressing on his countrymen the need for an all powerful navy. For every word that he utters may be applied with double and treble force to our own case. The increase desired for the naval strength of the United States is a perfectly legitimate aspiration. We should no more dream of questioning this than we should dream of denying to Germany or to Japan an absolute right to build what ships they please or what ships they can afford. But every argument which American, German, or Japanese statesmen may use in order to influence the public spirit in the direction of a bigger, stronger navy, can be used with double force in the consideration of our own affairs. To these countries a big navy is something of a luxury—a very desirable luxury, it is true, but still a luxury. Their State will not tumble about their ears for want of a few cruisers or battleships. But we—we live on the sufferance of our fleets. Not only our wide "dominion over palm and pine," not only the honour and greatness of our tremendous Empire, not only the security of our far-flung commerce, but the very breath of life to the people of these little islands, which stand for so much in the world's history, depend daily and hourly on the unassailable supremacy of the British Fleet. Others may set the tune in ship-building and naval organisation. We must pipe to its every bar. That is of the essence of our being.

JEWELLERY OF PHARAOH'S DAUGHTER DISCOVERED.

THE discovery is announced of a large and beautiful collection of jewels belonging to the family of King Seti II. of Egypt who, according to many scholars, was the Pharaoh who so cruelly oppressed the children of Israel. Anyhow, it is now assumed by authorities on certain definite indications, that among these jewels are those of Pharaoh's daughter, the kind-hearted princess who rescued the infant Moses from the bulrushes in the Nile and thereby contributed in a great measure towards insuring the future of Israel.

Here, perhaps, are the very rings she wore on her fingers when she saved the precious infant. The story of the finding of Moses by the compassionate princess is one of the most beautiful in the Old Testament. Moses was born at a time when the cruel Pharaoh had commanded that all the new born sons of the Israelites should be cast into the river. The future leader's mother hid him for three months, and then the Book of Exodus tell us:—"When she could no longer hide him she took for him and ark of bulrushes and daubed it with slime, and with pitch, and put the child therein; and she laid it in the flags by the river's brink.

"The daughter of Pharaoh came down to wash herself at the river, when she saw the ark among the flags she sent her maid to fetch it," and she adopted the crying babe.

This simple narrative is very touching because it shows womanly pity and love of children in the heart of a princess triumphing over the traditions of her rank and the fear of her terrible royal father. On this account it has been made the subject of pictures by many great painters, and painters of the future, in view of this jewel find, will be able to be more accurate in their details.

The jewels belonging to Pharaoh's wife and daughter have been found during the excavation in the valley of the Tombs of the Kings, which have been carried on for several years by Mr. Theodore N. Davis. This American explorer has added many treasures to those already in the great museum at Cairo, among them a great war chariot of Thothmes IV, and the mummy of Queen Tyi, a very famous Egyptian sovereign.

SILVER GLOVES OF ANCIENT EGYPT.

Among the jewels there is a pair of silver bracelets on which is a representation of Seti on his throne with a fly-whisk in his hand, while the Queen stands in front of him. They appear to be pledging each other in wine cups, and behind each is a bouquet of flowers.

One ring, which is an exquisite product of art consists of open gold work, forming the name and titles of Rameses II.

There are some hundreds of open-work balls and pendent poppy heads, which were strung alternately on a series of threads so as to form a pectoral (breast plate), which as everything is of solid gold, must have been of considerable weight. There are no less than seven finger rings of various sizes and all of gold. Three of then are set with scarabs containing the Queen's name, two of them consist of double rings supporting the royal cartouches (a label engraved with the name and titles of the owner, one very beautiful one is formed of four strands of gold wire, the chaton (the broad part of a ring in which the stone is set), consisting of an inlay of eight precious stones.

With the ring were several gold bracelets, two of such small size that they must have been intended for a child. Around the edges of two others runs a line of minute bead work. Besides the Queen's own earrings, four so-called "mummy earrings" have been discovered. One of these is of silver and another which is of gold, is inlaid with the cartouche of the Queen.

Among other gold ornaments are sacred epes, small figures of Seti. Apis and the hippopotamus, goddess, flies, flowers, lions and poppy heads, which must once have been attached to a chain, as well as two or three similar objects of silver. The gold circlet of the Queen's crown has alse been discovered, and a unique object is a pair of silver gloves for the hands of the mummy.

THE Nottingham Board of Guardians have decided to send a boy who is an inmate of the workhouse to Sir Charles Nugent's stables at Cranborne for training as a jockey. The Guardians stated that efforts had been made to get the lad into other situations. A farmer to whom he was sent returned him as being too small for work, and not likely to get big enough. They received a fair offer from the training stables.

BY THE WAY.

PRINCE AS STOKER.

Interesting details of the "Indomitable's" ocean race against time, in which the Prince of Wales himself took part, are now to hand. The "Indomitable" left Quebec at a quarter past four on Wednesday afternoon last (Quebec time). Only sixteen knots was done going down the St. Lawrence and through the estuary. When the west end of the Straits was reached on Thursday night a thick fog resulted in the ship easing down to eight knots, but after passing through the Straits of Belle Isle the mist cleared, and the engines were worked at full speed. They did not reach twenty-four knots until 10 a.m. on Friday, and after that twenty-five knots was attained. Before leaving Quebec the actual time for arriving at Cowes had, by means of minute calculation, been fixed for 6.30 on Monday evening, and no doubt the "Indomitable" would have steamed in approximately at that time had not the fogs retarded her progress.

THE PRINCE IN THE STOKEHOLD.

Every man aboard was seized with the excitement of the race, and the Prince and several of his suite descended into the scorching heat of the stokeholds and took a short turn in filling the skid and shovelling the fuel into the leaping flames. When the Prince reached deck after his spell of "stoking" he was, it is said, "as black as a nigger.' Among others who lent a hand in the stokehold were Lieutenant-Colonel Sir A. Bigge, the Prince's private secretary, Sir Francis Hopwood, and Captain Godfrey-Faussett. For a couple of days the whole suite took part in conveying coal from the bunkers to the furnaces.

"LIKE A LADY."

The "Indomitable" encountered not only fogs, she also met, when about 250 miles from Belle Isle, some huge icebergs, one of them rising 300 ft. out of the water. By means of her admirable system of wireless telegraphy the "Indomitable" was always in touch with London. A communication was daily sent to the Admiralty reporting the whereabouts of the ship, and these messages were acknowledged from London. The "Indomitable" behaved admirably throughout, "like a lady," as someone put it. The absence of vibration was remarkable. Even with a head sea passengers could hold a glass of water without spilling a drop. Her whole engineering equipment worked most satisfactorily. As to her speed, it is thought that on subsequent voyages, after her engines have settled down to work, she may do even better than on this occasion. It is officially stated that the speed of the "Indomitable" was 25·1 knots an hour.

LADY CHANNEL-SWIMMERS.

It is a significant sign of the times that among the swimmers who will probably attempt to cross the Channel this summer are two ladies, both of whom have placed some remarkable swimming feats to their credit. One of them is Mlle. Marthe Robert, a girl of twenty, who holds all the Swiss records for long and short distances; the other is Miss Lily Smith, the eighteen-year-old captain of the Tottenham Ladies' Swimming Club, who has just performed the remarkable feat of covering twenty miles in the sea in seven hours. Thirty years or so ago, it may be remembered, Miss Agnes Beckwith swam the same distance in the Thames (with the tide) in 6h. 25min.; while, three years ago, Miss Annette Kellerman, in an attempt to cross the Channel, probably eclipsed all these records by covering more than twelve miles in six hours. Such performances as these are very remarkable; but it is doubtful whether any woman will ever develop the strength and stamina to perform a feat which only one man has yet accomplished.

JACQUES CARTIER, CANADA, AND RABELAIS.

The name of Samue de Champlain has naturally come to the front in relation to the Quebec festivities, but little if anything has been said respecting Jacques Cartier, the Breton navigator who in the days of Francis I. originally planted the French standard on the Canadian shores. In that connexion it is not generally known that the remains of one of Cartier's ships, "La Petite Hermine," were long ago discovered embedded in the river St. Charles, and were presented in 1843 by the Archæological Society of Quebec to St. Malo, Cartier's native place, where they may still be seen in the Municipal Museum. Another point of interest is that Cartier was the personal friend of Rabelais. Their intercourse has been traced, and several latter-day commentators of the great French satirist have not hesitated to ascribe to it a good deal of what figures in Pantagruel's immortal voyage to the Isle of Lanterne.

AUSTRALIA v. AMERICA.

The tour of the present team of Philadelphian cricketers in England recalls the forgotten fact (writes a correspondent) that some eight years ago a very famous Australian eleven, which had been touring in England, met with inglorious defeat from a team of "All America" in New York. It is only fair to say that the "Cornstalks" had only just left the steamship after an exacting tour in this country. Still, for American cricketers to defeat in a single innings an eleven including such "star" names as Giffen, Ernest Jones, Darling, Trott, Gregory, Noble, and Hugh Trumble was an achievement to be proud of. This is America's solitary victory over Australia at cricket so far, and it startled the sporting world at the time. Messrs. King, Newhall, Bohlen, and Thayer were on the winning side.

THE HOME OF THE HARES.

Sir John Kennedy, late of the Diplomatic Service, will in September take up his residence at Holmhurst, near Hastings, a house which has literary reminiscences of a very interesting character. It was there that the accomplished widow of the Rev. Augustus Hare spent the last years of her life, and it was there that Mr. Augustus C. Hare, her adopted son, did much of his literary work, including the preparation of the "Memorials of a Quiet Life" for the press. Holmhurst is charmingly described by Mr. Augustus C. Hare as situated on the high narrow ridge of hill which divides the seaboard near Hastings from the richly wooded undulations of the Weald of Sussex. The house stands exactly as it did in the days of the Hares, with a statue in the grounds of Queen Anne which was banished from the approach to St. Paul's and rescued from a stonemason's yard by Mr. Hare.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

AUTUMN FASHIONS.

At this in-between season one's thoughts are apt to travel onwards to a consideration of what will be worn during the autumn writes a lady correspondent at Home. People return to town then, and nothing is more certain than that the garments laid aside when the warm weather commenced will be found useless in October. There never was a year when fashions changed so rapidly and so completely, and it is hinted from Paris and Vienna that our winter costumes will not be as our spring. In the quiet off-days models are being prepared that will startle women when they come back from moors and sea, and we have much need to fear that the reign of exaggeration and of weird outlines is not yet over. Englishwomen are notoriously shy about adopting any novelty in the way of dress, but when once they take it up they are too apt to go to extremes, just as so many of them, in endeavouring to imitate the brightness of the American woman's manner, the charming vivacity of the Parisienne, succeed only in being flippant and transparently unreal.

THE UNDESIRABLE SHEATH-GOWN.

Happily, the woman of correct taste exists to modify the flamboyant fancies of her sisters. She it is who will successfully adapt Directoire fashions for wear in the near future. One of the first things that will came under her ban is the sheath-like skirt worn without a lining and without a petticoat. It is so often nothing more than untidy and draggle-tailed when allowed to flop after the wearer on smooth lawns, and when upheld in the hand an indiscreet amount of ankle is usually displayed. These are matters about which it is false modesty not to be frank, and I dislike to hear a woman followed by ribald laughter, as was the case recently at the Franco-British Exhibition, when a really charming countess walked about showing her stockinged knees. She was quite unconscious, of course, that her flimsy gown of ninon revealed more than the smart heels of her shoes, and there was no friendly expanse of plate-glass such as a shop window affords, to show her the error of her ways.

PICTURESQUE DIRECTOIRE POSSIBILITIES.

Once we succeed in getting rid of "outre" effects and unpleasant results, the Directoire ought to lend itself to satisfactory manipulation. It is a good fashion, or the ancient Greeks and Romans, from whom it was first copied, would not have chosen it, and it will be put to its best use in the coats to be worn with our coming tailor-mades. Such a coat, with large, draped revers, big pockets, and much trimming of braid and buttons, has decided pretensions to be called picturesque, and it looks especially well with the high sash wound about the waist that the Revolutionaries adapted from the classic. The revers are usually pointed very sharply, and the sash of thick, soft satin harmonises or contrasts not too crudely with the gown.

IN PROPHETIC VEIN.

A good many of the winter coats are to be sleeveless, and the sleeves of the dress beneath them will consequently be tight and as long as possible No really well-dressed woman on the other side of the Channel bestows her favour now on elbow or three quarter length sleeves, or on "fussy" arm coverings of any description. For smart afternoon wear during the autumn, satin coats in conjunction with the finest and supplest of cloth skirts will be seen, and velvet, so long first favourite, will retire gracefully into obscurity. The Empire back may linger with us, but only in the form of the slightly shortened waist which is becoming to most people. Such women as "cannot bear" themselves in the coats that grow longer and longer may find consolation with the short, loose bolero; but the little coat that reached only to the waist and fitted its wearer like a second skin, is dead for years to come. While it is hardly safe to prophesy so far ahead there cannot be anyone bold enough to controvert the statement that green in all shades, but preferably the less vivid, will be the colour of the autumn and winter seasons.

GROWING WHEAT BY ELECTRICITY.

"Sir Oliver Lodge has prepared an account of experiments in the application of electricity to crop growing, carried out by Mr. J. E. Newman, of Gloucester, acting in conjunction with Mr. R. Bomford, of Salford Priors, and in which Sir Oliver and his son, Mr. Lionel Lodge, have been important advisers," says the "Times." The idea of applying electricity to agriculture was suggested by the observations of a Swedish professor named Lemstrom; and attempts have been made at different times to show that the growth of farm and garden crops could be accelerated and increased by its aid. The following is Sir Oliver Lodge's description of the method of application adopted in the experiments of Messrs. Newman and Bomford:—

HOW ELECTRICITY IS APPLIED.

"The method is to stretch over the field to be treated a number of wires on poles, something like low telegraph wires, but high enough for loaded waggons and all the usual farming operations to go on underneath the wires without let or hindrance. The wires are quite thin, and are supported by a few posts in long parallel spans, about 30ft. apart. They are supported on the posts by elaborate high-tension insulators, and they extend over all the acreage under experiment, a control plot of similar land under similar conditions being, of course, left without any wires.

"The system of conductors is then connected at one post with a generator supplying positive electricity at a potential of something like 100,000 volts, and with sufficient power to maintain a constant supply of electricity at this kind of potential. Leakage immediately begins, and the charge fizzes on from the wires with a sound which is sometimes audible, and with a glow which is visible in the dark. Any one walking about below the wires can sometimes feel the effect on the hair of the head, as of a cobweb on the face. They are then feeling the stimulating action of the electrification. The electrification is maintained for some hours each day, but is shut off at night; it is probably only necessary to supply it during the early morning hours in summer time, and in spring time or in cold, cloudy weather for the whole day, or during the time of the plant's greatest activity. But at what stages of the growth of a plant the stimulus is most effective has still to be made out.

SMALL POWER REQUIRED.

"However, in the case of wheat, both the ear and the straw is valuable, and the electrification is accordingly applied for a time each day during the whole period of growth until stooling begins. The power required to generate the electricity is very small, for although the potential is high the quantity is insignificant, and the energy is accordingly comparatively trivial. It is known that even when natural atmospheric electricity has accumulated intensely, and has become a thunderstorm, the quantity even then is quite small, though the potential or tension is so enormous that the flashes are of astonishing violence and power while they last. The electricity can be generated in more than one way. It can be generated by the revolving glass plates of a static influence machine, usually known in this country as a Wimshurst machine; or it can be generated by transforming up to high tension, and rectifying to one direction, the current of the revolving magnetic generator called a dynamo.

ACTUAL RESULTS.

"The following is a very brief summary of returns and information supplied to me by Mr. Newman and Mr. Bomford, showing the results from the electrified as compared with the control unelectrified plots:

"Summarised Results of the 1907 Experiments on Wheat.—Red Fife, spring sown.—Bushels per acre (head wheat)—Electrified, 41.4; unelctrified, 32—increase, 29 per cent. Electrified wheat brighter and a better sample. Increase due to better stooling and filling out of ears."

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Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, etc.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
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Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.
Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
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Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*
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LONDON, AUGUST 26.] [BOMBAY, AUGUST 27.

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2½ per cent.	Consols... ...	86 1/2		1/16
3 do.	Rentes	96 1/2	unchgd	
3½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	99 15/16	1/16	
3½ do.	Govt. Securities...	63 5/16	unchgd	
*Bar Silver in London		22 11/16	unchgd	
do.	do. 2 months' hence	23 11/16	unchgd	
do.	in New York ...	51 1/4	unchgd	
Exchange on London at Paris....		25·13 1/2	1/2	
do.	do. do. Berlin....	20·40 1/2	1/4	
do.	do. do. New York.	4·86	1/4	
Discount Bank of England Rate.		2 1/2	since 28th	
do	Short London Bills			May
	3 months' sight.	1 1/2	unchgd	
do.	Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/2	unchgd	
do.	3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/8	unchgd	
do.	6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		3/4	unchgd	
do.	7 day Market Loans...	1	unchgd	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1/3 3/4+¼.

Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/10 1/2 unchanged.

*Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 10,00,000.

Rs. 3,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 10,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 6,60,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 10,00,000 at 1/3 29/32.

Average rate of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 15·91

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sale ... ...Rs. 8,30,000

Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 20,60,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ...	... Quiet with small business.
Futures ...	... Steady.
East Indian	... Dull.
Manchester	... Dull.
Total Sales	... 3,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 200 ,,
Imports ...	.....
Mid-Americans	... 5·27 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 7 1/2 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
4·86	4·78	4·71	4·68	4·67
—01	+01	+01	+02	+02
J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	
4·67	4·68	4·70	4·71	
+03	+02	+03	+03	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	... 10,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	... 3,700 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	... 5,000 ,,
Do to Continent	... 12,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·90 unchanged.	
Futures—Month of Oct. 9·73+19	Advanced on favourable cables and bullish private crop reports.
Do. Dec. 9·63+18	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—9 1/2—1/16
Futures—Month of Oct. 9·63+14
Do. do. Dec. 9·63+15
Closing Tone of Spot :—Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach ... ... d. 5 31/32
F. G. Broach ... ... d. 5 15/16
Good Broach ... ... d. 4 31/32

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—5 1/8 nngd.

Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 3d.
Months of Shipment—October-December—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Dull.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [27TH AUGUST, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Case Sov	12,000	Aden	The B. & P. S. N. Co.
2 Packages Sov.	4,830		
Gold Coins...	4,121	Aden	Sundry Importers.
Rupees	880		
10 Cases Rupees.	50,000	Mauritius..	H. A. Mansoor.
1 Bundle Sov ...	1,950		
Gold Coins...	212	Bagdad ...	A. Shastroo.
Rupees	3,350		
1 Bundle Sov....	45		
Gold Coins...	520	Busreh.....	E. D. Sassoon & Co.
Rupees	350		
1 Bundle Rupees	2,000	Busreh.....	E. Hayim.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 3½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent. ,, 16th July.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. ,, 22rd ,,
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. ,, 14th ,,

Money :—

The Bank of Bengal balance is Rs. 25 lacs down.

Exchange :—

Rates have been unchanged at 1s. 3 7-8d. for T. T. and demand Bank bills and 1s. 4 1-32 for 3 months' sight credits. There are few buyers of demand but some business has been done for the mail at 1s. 3 29-32. From the 15th September 1s. 3 29-32d. T. T. has occasionally been practicable. Credits are steady to firm and Banks will make no concessions. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 ¾d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 29/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Do. 6 months' sight—	... 1s. 4 3/16d.
Do 1 months' sight—France	168 1/4
Do 2 months' sight—Marks	137
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	132
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	175

Government Paper :—

There has been rather more business passing in the Government Paper Market chiefly owing to the near approach of the settlement. The Market opened to-day at 95 1-2 for cash and first settlement and 95 7-16 for the second settlement and closes unchanged. Several buddies have been arranged at a difference of 1-16 in favour of the buyer for the second settlement. Calcutta market is steady at 95 1-2 ready and 95 7-16 for delivery forward in two months.

We quote :—

Cash	... ...	Rs. 95·8
1st Settlement	... ...	,, 95·8
2nd Settlement	... ...	,, 95·7

Bullion :—

On Wednesday Bar silver in London closed unchanged at 24 11/16 for ready and two months' delivery and New York was also unchanged at 51¼. Locally the market has been more active, ready bars improving from 60¾ to 61 ex-duty. Forward rates are also better and close as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	4	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	61	0	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	60	14	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	60	12	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market opened steadier with prices about Rs. 2 higher all round, the advance in the American Markets having steadied things for the time being. There was, however, little business doing, but prices closed steady as under.

Ready cotton is quiet and there is little or no improvement in the demand from either exporters or mills.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	225 1/2	March-09
Good M. G. Broach ...	229 1/2	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	211	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	204	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	195	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	195	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	188	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	184	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	190	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	180	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	170 1/2	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	4,060 bales.
Total Imports	10,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·91	4·80	4·75	4·72
+05	+04	+04	+04
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May
4·72	4·73	4·74	4·76	4·77
+05	+06	+06	+06	+06

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet with little doing. We quote :—

Ready	...Rs.	8 5 0 R. T.
New April-May	,,	7 11 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is slightly steadier with business doing at the following rates :—

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	... Rs.	8 4 0 B. T.
,, Yellow Cawnpore	... Rs.	9 5 6 ,,
,, Yellow Gujerat	... ,,	9 9 6 ,,

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 2 9
Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ...Rs. 30 4 0
New Apl.-May ... ...Rs. 28 0 0
Tone.—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... ...Rs. 25 3 0
Tone—Easier.

Mowraseed :—

Ready ... ...Rs. 5 13 0 B. T.
Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—

New White Delhi, April-May ,, 5 6 0 R. T.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Mills :—

David	355
Kohinoor	755
Manockji Petit	3,210
Standard	1,240
New Great Eastern	207 1-2

Presses :—

New Mofussil	655

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	335
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,112 1-2
Treacher & Co	620

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	565
Amritsar-Patti	114
Tapti-Valley	420

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	447	bales.
Wheat	3,734	cwts.
Linseed	489	,,
Rapeseed	915	,,
Gingellyseed	244	,,
Poppyseed	434	,,
Groundnuts	181	,,
Castorseed	3,822	,,
Rice	2,963	,,
Myrabollams	nil	
Cottonseed...	2,301	,,
Mowraseed...	551	,,
Gram	4289	,,
Joowar	nil	
Maize	nil	

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 27.

The Karachi Freight market is steady, and enquiry for Hull continues; but only for this, and next month's shipments. So far, no enquiries are made for late months.

The weather still continues unsettled, throughout Sind and the Punjab, and a break in the rains would be welcomed.

THE brilliant sunshine this summer has filled to overflowing two of America's most famous bathing resorts—namely, Atlantic City, which is one hour's ride from Philadelphia, and Coney Island, which is half that distance from New York. This year the most popular diversion with thousands of holiday-makers has been the "Merry Widow" waltz in bathing suits at the edge of the waves. There was a mild sensation among the bathers at Coney Island, the "Telegraph" states, when a fine touring car, with a closed tonneau, drew up near the beach, and a pretty little woman in a pink bathing suit emerged from it. After disporting herself for half an hour in the surf she returned to the automobile.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

THE TOMSONS.

It is somewhat difficult to associate the name of Tomson with things mysterious—until you have seen the Tomsons. Then it is easy. But it was recklessly courageous of these wonderful people to come to the Alhambra as Mr. and Mrs. Tomson. The name belongs to the "literature" of the humorist, who has no sense of humour, the young person who provides unfunny stories of domestic adventure for the comic page of a journal of "snippets." It is always Tomson's dog that steals old Brown's fowls. It is always Tomson's parrot that says rude things to old Brown's wife. It is always Tomson that comes home too late at night, and "too drunk at forty," so to speak, with an explanation chiefly composed of hiccoughs. And it is always Mrs. Tomson that stands at the top of the stairs with a candle in one hand and a poker in the other. Tomson is "something in the City"—and nothing out of it, except a mere Tomson. This being so, it was, as I have said before, recklessly courageous of the Tomsons to remain the Tomsons when they offered themselves to the public as mystery people. For wonder-workers of their class there's so much in a name like Staggerini.

THE WOMAN IN BLACK.

The Tomsons' "Master Mystery" is unquestionably a miraculous performance. Mr. Tomson, an ordinary-looking little man in glasses—a typical Tomson—"introduces to our notice" a lady in black (his wife) who is not a typical Mrs. Tomson. She is dark and willowy, with a spiritualistic air about her, and a dreamy smile. We are assured by a committee of ladies, selected from the audience, that the thin black sheet in which she is wrapped contains Mrs. Tomson "in puris naturalibus." And we assured by Mr. Alfred Moul, the managing director of the Alhambra, that the cabinet into which she passes and which is built up before our very eyes, has been provided out of ordinary property-room material. Each panel is banged on both sides by a patient assistant's knuckles before being fixed in its place, and the two curtains which pull across the front are separately shaken out to show that there is nothing in them but just a little dust. And then a strange thing happens.

THE STRANGE THING.

Mr. Byng's orchestra plays a pretty tune elaborately trimmed with sparrows' early-moring quarrels; Mr. Tomson stands with seeming unconcern by the wings (not of the sparrows), and looks for all the world like any Mr. Tomson waiting for an omnibus; a committee of gentlemen stand around him, apparently determined that he shall not bag the only seat outside; and the audience sits on the extremest edge of its chair. Then the curtains of the cabinet part, and reveal Mrs. Tomson siting nursing her head in an attitude at once recognised as being expressive of exhaustion; and lo and behold, beside her on a perch is a white paroquet and before her on a table are two canaries: The paroquet is a little bit dazed at first, possibly by the light, and not impossibly from having been folded up for a few eternal minutes; but he soon recovers himself sufficiently to walk over to the committee of gentlemen, and wonder, with his rumpled head on one side, why they all look so jolly awkward on the stage. He is prefectly at ease himself—a veritable little pocket comedian, reminding, old play-goers of the late Mr. Harry Jackson as the Parrot in "Robinson Crusoe."

COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENCE.

The "Master Mystery" is an uncommonly neat trick, and, judging from the reception accorded it at the private view, will puzzle the Alhambra's public comfortably through the season. I should add, in fairness to the Tomsons, and by way of discountenancing my folding-up theory with reference to the precocious paroquet, that Mrs. Tomson suddenly appears from the cabinet arrayed in a white gown which does not look in the least bit creased, and that further, she "produces" no end of beautiful roses, prickles and all. These, at the private view, were minutely examined by no less an expert examiner and cross-examiner than Sir Edward Clarke, K.C., who, though scarcely able to believe the evidence of his own eyes, was plainly satisfied with them as witnesses to the genuineness of the Tomsons' claim to be regarded as first-class magicians.

VENUS AND—APOLLO.

The management at the Apollo, as represented by Mr. Wilfred Cotton and his charming wife, Miss Ada Reeve, is nothing if not smart and up to date, so that it is quite in accord with its policy and methods that the Press should have been invited to "Butterflies" to sit in judgment upon the judgment of the "Daily Express" critic in the matter of the beautiful Miss Phyllis Monkman's somewhat invisible clothing. The Greek dancing of Miss Monkman thus receives a second notice in the newspapers within a week or so. The management admits, through its Press agent, that Miss Monkman "appears as a butterfly with gauze wingsand a skirt which is little more than a whisper," but it wants the news spread as widely as the wings—and that is where the poor Press comes in, and comes in useful! Here is the matter—a perfectly pleasant one—in a nutshell. The "Daily Express" thinks it a pity that a young girl should be dancing in a theatre and little else. The management at the Apollo think otherwise. And "Mr. Alias (I am quoting the Apollo Press Agent), who executed the dress, considers it one of his most perfect creations." We are all entitled to stick to our own opinions, and if our loyalty to them brings us cheap advertisement, so much the better.

AN ENCHANTING DANCER.

Miss Phyllis Monkman, curiously enough (considering what I need not refer to again), is the daughter of a costumier! Another case of the shoemaker's wife going without—but, hold! That is referring to the matter again. In the Eccentric Club of which he is honorary secretary, and in theatrical circles generally, there is no man more popular, or more deservedly so, than Mr. Jack Harrison, the theatrical costumier. In the interests of charity, or not charity but gratitude"—he works almost as hard as in the interests of his business. To the person connected with the theatre who has fallen on evil times, all roads lead to Jack Harrison. Asking (and never in vain) Jack Harrison to organise and subscribe to a "testimonial" seems to be a legitimate and officially recognised part of the business of failing. You will always find Jack Harrison's name in the "star" places when you pick up a theatrical charity prospectus—on the top and at the bottom. It is not considered proper stage etiquette for an actor who has seen better days, and is anxious to have another look at them, to seek assistance from Bill Robinson or George Tomkinson. He must go to Jack Harrison, or starve. He is the first man the failures think of when they need proper food and proper clothing.

A MAN OF NO IMPORTANCE.

Not millions of years ago, a certain actress's husband, who is a very shy little man, and who dresses very simply and cheaply, presented himself at the stage-door of the theatre he had taken for his wife for a season, and asked if he could see that lady. The Lord High Keeper of the Stage-Door, when he had quite finished reading the list of probable starters and jockeys, came to the door of his hut, and, looking majestically down upon the nervous little man, asked gruffly, "Got her card?" The unwelcome visitor's hands wandered confusedly about an ill-cut lounge suit in search of the required proof of his respectability; and meanwhile the great stage-door man mumbled: "Same old business, I suppose. Want to sell a motor-car, or a new soap, or a nice young dog, or to show her the latest dress-patterns, or *coiffures* from Paris! (Getting impatient.) What is it, eh?—soap, scent, puppy dogs, costooms——" "My good man," said the little martyr, suddenly finding his card and presenting it "it's neither. It's merely her husband—and I—er—you see—er—I am it!"

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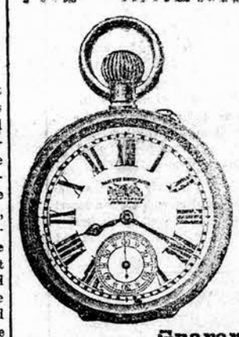

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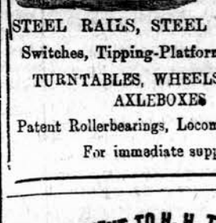

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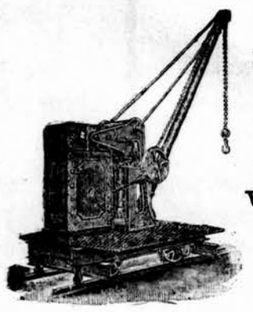

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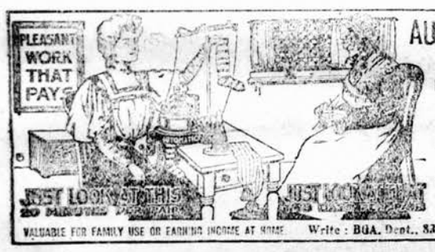

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